1709

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XV. Friday Evening, January 23, 1801. No. 7

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A NUMBER of enterprising industrious men who are destitute of land, may be furnished on lease at a reasonable rate, and for a longer or shorter period of time, as may be agreed on, with a part of that fertile and pleasant bottom at the old Indian town of Wakatomaka, where there are 160 acres under good fence, and have been planted with corn for one, two, and three years, and found to yield abundantly, and at present be driven or raised there. There are about 16 cabins erected, that have been occupied by families, a number of whom are yet there, and a Saw and Grist Mill erecting on Wakatomaka creek, that runs through this bottom.—This bottom contains about 3,000 acres of the *first rate* bottom land, lying on each side of the river Muskingum, 55 miles from its junction with the Ohio, in a direct line, much of which is cleared, and the rest requires but little labour to render it immediately productive, with a certain prospect of a rapid settlement all around. Money is raised, and a road opening from Charlestown, at the mouth of Buffaloe, to the forks of the Muskingum, which goes through this bottom, and will be the great road from the Atlantic states to that country. Owing to the rapid settlement in that neighbourhood, corn commands a handsome price, and there is no part of the Western Country where this article can be raised with less labour. This quarter township being generally pitched on by the surveyors and locators of Military Land, as the first choice in all that valuable tract, needs no other recommendation. Any persons inclining to lease or purchase, are requested to view the premises and call on J. CASS at Marietta, North Western Territory.

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Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED *from the stable of Ephraim Jones, Esquire, on the 31st of December last, a dark bay* MARE, *about 14 hands and an half high, 2 years old, a natural trotter, black legs and hoofs, her tail cut square. Whoever takes up said Mare, and delivers her to Mr. Jones, at the lower ferry on the Monongahela river opposite Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on Muller's run, Fayette township, Allegheny county, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges.*

WILLIAM ALGEO.

January 15, 1801.

WHEREAS *my wife Ann Effick Moore has left my bed and board without any just cause (which she has frequently done heretofore) these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no more of his debts, neither will I live with him any longer,*

MARY MOORE.

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From the Alexandria Advertiser.

REMARKS

UPON THE FRENCH CONVENTION.

No.—I.

THE Senate in permitting the publication of the Convention between the French Republic and the United States, before their consent to its ratification has been either given or denied, may be presumed to have done so, that the Treaty might become the subject of discussion in the public prints.

To a nation sincerely desirous of maintaining peace and harmony with all others, the article of peace, and the several articles concerning neutral navigation, must be extremely agreeable. In diminishing the list of contraband, in guarding against the detentions and interruptions to which neutral commerce is liable during a maritime war, a policy has been pursued highly advantageous to the United States, if the stipulations shall be observed with good faith. It is possible, however, that such advantages may be acquired a too high a price, and it will remain to be examined whether some other parts of the Convention are not liable to such strong objections as to render it expedient either to ratify it upon conditon that certain alterations shall be agreed to on the part of the French Government, or to reject it, and leave the whole subject to be resumed in another negociation.

In respect to commerce the terms of the stipulations are vague. They do not expressly comprehend the French West India Islands or their East India dominions, and therefore those are not to be considered comprehended in the Convention—This construction is particularly favoured by the eleventh article, by which our citizens are to enjoy in "THE TERRITORIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IN EUROPE," all the privileges and immunities in trade and navigation which are enjoyed by individuals of the most favoured nation—So too, the tenth article provides for the residence of Commercial Agents in FRANCE and the United States. Consequently the trade and commerce of the United States, with the French West Indies and French East Indies, remain at the will and pleasure of the French Government to be allowed or disallowed, as that Government shall deem expedient. The terms on which our trade to St. Domingo will be permitted are not yet settled; and that trade being very profitable to us in employing our ships and seamen will be relinquished very unwillingly on our part. Rather than relinquish it, we shall be disposed to follow up the present Convention, if it is ratified, with some new national engagements which France shall deem an equivalent, or if we do not, we may expect to be excluded from that trade whenever such exclusion shall be convenient to France. In either point of view the consequence of ratifying the Convention, in regard to our trade with St. Domingo is unpromising of good.

While this objection is mentioned, it is not deemed of itself of sufficient moment to justify a rejection or modification of the Convention, but it ought not to be disregarded when other more serious objections are weighed.

It being a received opinion in the interpretation of our Constitution, that a treaty subsequent to a statute of Congress may abrogate or repeal it, the second article in the Convention presents for consideration the important question, whether it does abrogate and supercede the act of Congress, passed in July, 1798, declaring the treaties before that time concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States. To meet this question fairly and fully, it will be proper to recite here the article and the statute.

ARTICLE 2.

"The ministers plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of the 6th February, 1788, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and convention of the 14th November, 1778, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed, *the parties will negociate further on the subjects at a convenient time, and until they have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and convention shall have no operation*, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows."

"An act to declare the treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States.

"Whereas the treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly *violated on the part of the French government*, and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negociate an amicable adjustment of complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity; and whereas under the authority of the French Government there is yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence infracting the said treaties and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation.

"Be it enacted by Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties and of the consular conventions heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same SHALL HENCEFORTH be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

If one nation repeatedly violates a treaty in its essential points, by so doing, it puts it in the power of the other nation to declare the treaty null and void in its obligations as to this other nation. Such is the established doctrine of the law of nations, and it is founded on the most evident principles of reason and justice. Besides, the doctrine tends to make nations observe their treaties with good faith, when a violation on their part may furnish good grounds to the other for vacating the treaty forever.

Upon this foundation, in 1798, the sovereign power of the United States put an end to the ancient treaties with France, one which was a treaty of perpetual alliance eventual and defensive, by declaring in a most solemn act the United States freed for ever from the obligations of those treaties by virtue of the repeated violations thereof on the part of the French government, and the refusal of the just demands of reparation made by the United States.

In the year 1800 a convention is concluded between the United States and the French republic, and the second article contains a pe promise that the parties will negociate at a convenient time respecting the ancient treaties the indemnities mutually due or claimed, agree, that those treaties shall have no operations until they shall have agreed upon points.

Is there no collision between the statute the article?

By the statute the treaties are for ever charged of their obligation upon the United States. By the stipulation the treaties are have no operation until another negocia which is promised, shall be concluded by an ment on those points.

Founded on the previous violations and tice of France, the statute is an absolute re of the treaties in regard to the United States.

The stipulation is a mutual suspension of the cient treaties in their operation, until a ce event shall happen.

To suspend a thing in its operation, admit existence, and therefore the stipulation is gro ed on the basis that the ancient treaties wer force in the year 1800, notwithstanding the lations of France and the declaration of the vereign power of the United States in the st of 1798.

If this be a correct view of the subject, United States, will be precluded at a future gociation from taking the position, that the ties were vacated in the year 1798. How a compact after it has been vacated at one t be suspended at a subsequent time? or covenant in express terms to suspend the o tion of a treaty, unless that treaty is adm to be obligatory at the time of its suspension

All Americans of all parties unite in op that the United States ought to be allied none of the European powers, and having happily, justly and honourably exonerated fo of the alliance with France, it is painful to template a possibility of ever seeing this a su of negociation at a future day.

If France will not during the present war knowledge the ancient treaties to be vo what reason is there for us to hope for li sentiment when peace shall be restored to rope.

But this is not the whole objection to the cond article. It connects indissolubly the demnities claimed for the spoliations comm on American commerce, with the ancient ties.

Until an agreement shall be mad conce the ancient treaties, none is to be made con ing the indemnities. When American shall a negociation on the subject of indemn France will require a negociation relative to treaty of alliance; and until an agreement be made on both subjects, no indemnification be obtained or is to be expected for the d dations on the merchants of the United Stat

Is there honor, is there justice, is there p in such a stipulation? Does it not supersede discredit all the allegations of Congress in preamble of the statute which has been e Does it not leave the claims of our depre citizens without a hope of redress? And for are these claims thus sacrificed? Was it the United States may be freed from the an treaties from which they had been freed by statute of Congress and the violations of those

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"Whereas the treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly *violated on the part of the French government*, and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negociate an amicable adjustment of complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity; and whereas under the authority of the French Government there is yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence infracting the said treaties and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation.

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Is there no collision between the statute the article?

By the statute the treaties are for ever charged of their obligation upon the United States. By the stipulation the treaties shall have no operation until another negociation which is promised, shall be concluded by an agreement on those points.

Founded on the previous violations and injustice of France, the statute is an absolute repeal of the treaties in regard to the United States.

The stipulation is a mutual suspension of the ancient treaties in their operation, until a certain event shall happen.

To suspend a thing in its operation, admits its existence, and therefore the stipulation is grounded on the basis that the ancient treaties were in force in the year 1800, notwithstanding the violations of France and the declaration of the sovereign power of the United States in the statute of 1798.

If this be a correct view of the subject, the United States, will be precluded at a future negociation from taking the position, that the treaties were vacated in the year 1798. How can a compact after it has been vacated at one time be suspended at a subsequent time? or how can covenant in express terms to suspend the operation of a treaty, unless that treaty is admitted to be obligatory at the time of its suspension?

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If France will not during the present war acknowledge the ancient treaties to be void, what reason is there for us to hope for this sentiment when peace shall be restored to Europe.

But this is not the whole objection to the second article. It connects indissolubly the indemnities claimed for the spoliations, commenced on American commerce, with the ancient treaties.

Until an agreement shall be made concerning the ancient treaties, none is to be made concerning the indemnities. When American shall enter a negociation on the subject of indemnities France will require a negociation relative to the treaty of alliance; and until an agreement shall be made on both subjects, no indemnification will be obtained or is to be expected for the depredations on the merchants of the United States.

Is there honor, is there justice, is there policy in such a stipulation? Does it not supersede and discredit all the allegations of Congress in the preamble of the statute which has been enacted? Does it not leave the claims of our depredated citizens without a hope of redress? And for what are these claims thus sacrificed? Was it that the United States may be freed from the ancient treaties from which they had been freed by the statute of Congress and the violations of those

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UPON THE FRENCH CONVENTION.

No.—I.

THE Senate in permitting the publication of the Convention between the French Republic and the United States, before their consent to its ratification has been either given or denied, may be presumed to have done so, that the Treaty might become the subject of discussion in the public prints.

To a nation sincerely desirous of maintaining peace and harmony with all others, the article of peace, and the several articles concerning neutral navigation, must be extremely agreeable. In diminishing the list of contraband, in guarding against the detentions and interruptions to which neutral commerce is liable during a maritime war, a policy has been pursued highly advantageous to the United States, if the stipulations shall be observed with good faith. It is possible, however, that such advantages may be acquired a too high a price, and it will remain to be examined whether some other parts of the Convention are not liable to such strong objections as to render it expedient either to ratify it upon conditon that certain alterations shall be agreed to on the part of the French Government, or to reject it, and leave the whole subject to be resumed in another negociation.

In respect to commerce the terms of the stipulations are vague. They do not expressly comprehend the French West India Islands or their East India dominions, and therefore those are not to be considered comprehended in the Convention—This construction is particularly favoured by the eleventh article, by which our citizens are to enjoy in "THE TERRITORIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC IN EUROPE," all the privileges and immunities in trade and navigation which are enjoyed by individuals of the most favoured nation—So too, the tenth article provides for the residence of Commercial Agents in FRANCE and the United States. Consequently the trade and commerce of the United States, with the French West Indies and French East-Indies, remain at the will and pleasure of the French Government to be allowed or disallowed, as that Government shall deem expedient. The terms on which our trade to St. Domingo will be permitted are not yet settled; and that trade being very profitable to us in employing our ships and seamen will be relinquished very unwillingly on our part. Rather than relinquish it, we shall be disposed to follow up the present Convention, if it is ratified, with some new national engagements which France shall deem an equivalent, or if we do not, we may expect to be excluded from that trade whenever such exclusion shall be convenient to France. In either point of view the consequence of ratifying the Convention, in regard to our trade with St. Domingo is unpromising of good.

While this objection is mentioned, it is not deemed of itself of sufficient moment to justify a rejection or modification of the Convention, but it ought not to be disregarded when other more serious objections are weighed.

It being a received opinion in the interpretation of our Constitution, that a treaty subsequent to a statute of Congress may abrogate or repeal it, the second article in the Convention presents for consideration the important question, whether it does abrogate and supercede the act of Congress, passed in July, 1798, declaring the treaties before that time concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States. To meet this question fairly and fully, it will be proper to recite here the article and the statute.

ARTICLE 2.

"The ministers plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of the 6th February, 1788, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and convention of the 14th November, 1778, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed, *the parties will negociate further on the subjects at a convenient time, and until they have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and convention shall have no operation*, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows."

"An act to declare the treaties heretofore concluded with France, no longer obligatory on the United States.

"Whereas the treaties concluded between the United States and France have been repeatedly *violated on the part of the French government*, and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negociate an amicable adjustment of complaints between the two nations have been repelled with indignity; and whereas under the authority of the French Government there is yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence infracting the said treaties and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation.

"Be it enacted by Senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the United States are of right freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties and of the consular convention heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same SHALL HENCEFOTH be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States."

If one nation repeatedly violates a treaty in its essential points, by so doing, it puts it in the power of the other nation to declare the treaty null and void in its obligations as to this other nation. Such is the established doctrine of the law of nations, and it is founded on the most evident principles of reason and justice. Besides, the doctrine tends to make nations observe their treaties with good faith, when a violation on the one part may furnish good grounds to the other for vacating the treaty forever.

Upon this foundation, in 1798, the sovereign power of the United States put an end to the ancient treaties with France, one which was a treaty of perpetual alliance eventual and defensive, by declaring in a most solemn act the United States freed for ever from the obligations of those treaties by virtue of the repeated violations thereof on the part of the French government, and the refusal of the just demands of reparation made by the United States.

In the year 1800 a convention is concluded between the United States and the French republic, and the second article contains a peace promise that the parties will negociate at a convenient time respecting the ancient treaties and the indemnities mutually due or claimed, agree, that those treaties shall have no operations until they shall have agreed upon those points.

Is there no collision between the statute and the article?

By the statute the treaties are for ever discharged of their obligation upon the United States. By the stipulation the treaties are to have no operation until another negociation, which is promised, shall be concluded by an agreement on those points.

Founded on the previous violations and injustice of France, the statute is an absolute repeal of the treaties in regard to the United States.

The stipulation is a mutual suspension of the ancient treaties in their operation, until a certain event shall happen.

To suspend a thing in its operation, admits its existence, and therefore the stipulation is grounded on the basis that the ancient treaties were in force in the year 1800, notwithstanding the violations of France and the declaration of the sovereign power of the United States in the statute of 1798.

If this be a correct view of the subject, the United States, will be precluded at a future negociation from taking the position, that the treaties were vacated in the year 1798. How can a compact after it has been vacated at one time be suspended at a subsequent time? or how can covenant in express terms to suspend the operation of a treaty, unless that treaty is admitted to be obligatory at the time of its suspension?

All Americans of all parties unite in opinion that the United States ought to be allied to none of the European powers, and having happily, justly and honourably exonerated themselves of the alliance with France, it is painful to contemplate a possibility of ever seeing this a subject of negociation at a future day.

If France will not during the present war acknowledge the ancient treaties to be void, what reason is there for us to hope for the sentiment when peace shall be restored to Europe.

But this is not the whole objection to the second article. It connects indissolubly the demnities claimed for the spoliations, common American commerce, with the ancient treaties.

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In the year 1800 a convention is concluded between the United States and the French republic, and the second article contains a pe promise that the parties will negociate at a convenient time respecting the ancient treaties the indemnities mutually due or claimed, agree, that those treaties shall have no operations until they shall have agreed upon points.

Is there no collision between the statute the article?

By the statute the treaties are for eve charged of their obligation upon the U States. By the stipulation the treaties a have no operation until another negocia which is promised, shall be concluded by an a ment on those points.

Founded on the previous violations and i tice of France, the statute is an absolute re of the treaties in regard to the United States

The stipulation is a mutual suspension of th cient treaties in their operation, until a ce event shall happen.

To suspend a thing in its operation, admit existence, and therefore the stipulation is gro ed on the basis that the ancient treaties wer force in the year 1800, notwithstanding the lations of France and the declaration of the vereign power of the United States in the st of 1798.

If this be a correct view of the subject, United States, will be precluded at a future gociation from taking the position, that the ties were vacated in the year 1798. How a compact after it has been vacated at one t be suspended at a subsequent time? or covenant in express terms to suspend the o tion of a treaty, unless that treaty is adm to be obligatory at the time of its suspension

All Americans of all parties unite in op that the United States ought to be allied none of the European powers, and having happily, justly and honourably exonerated fo of the alliance with France, it is painful to template a possibility of ever seeing this a su of negociation at a future day.

If France will not during the present war knowledge the ancient treaties to be vo what reason is there for us to hope for h sentiment when peace shall be restored to rope.

But this is not the whole objection to the cond article. It connects indissolubly the demnities claimed for the spoliations, comm on American commerce, with the ancient ties.

Until an agreement shall be made concer the ancient treaties, none is to be made con ing the indemnities. When American shall a negociation on the subject of indemn France will require a negociation relative to treaty of alliance; and until an agreement be made on both subjects, no indemnification be obtained or is to be expected for the d dations on the merchants of the United Stat

Is there honor, is there justice, is there p in such a stipulation? Does it not supersede discredit all the allegations of Congress in preamble of the statute which has been e Does it not leave the claims of our depre citizens without a hope of redress? And for are these claims thus sacrificed? Was it the United States may be freed from the an treaties from which they had been freed by statute of Congress and the violations of those

y be effected with a breeze at east, rendevous t place peculiarly ineligible. It is alike enterprize to the westy the planners of and extraordinary it was to comprize pedition, know importance of debarking at men, and those, did not provide the many more than 3,000; and that the to be effected it did not know, till the actually in the boats, that these boats contain a sufficient number of troops to probability of success.

letters from the expedition state, that the s it is denominated, continued, on the his month, to make dreadful ravages at &c. This fatal malady will, it is feared, ded, on the return to their quarters or omes, of the numerous persons collected repel our purposed attack. The squadron ed in the blockade had taken two rich rs from S. America, and several neutrals, uring to get into Cadiz.

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accounts from Italy, it appears hostilities een on the point of being renewed in that y; but an agreement has been made be- the Austrian General, Bellegrade, and the General, Brune, by which the latter yields rara, and the former consents to wave any respecting Tuscany, so unjustly seized by nch. That violation of faith made a great sion on the Court of Vienna; but prudence its resentment.—The demolition of Ulm, tadt, and Philipsburgh, contrary to treaty, o made a considerable sensation in Germany, he Monitur has attempted a defence of the re. The demolition of Ulm, it is said, has suspended, in consequence of certain remon- es. Lucian Bonaparte is gone to Madrid; ow a mission thither can promote peace and le the English, as the Paris Journals have d us, we know not, unless it is intended Spain shall materially contribute the means ack on this country. The storms, in which eet suffered at Gibraltar, is noticed in letters Spain, published in these journals; and it is ne or two transports have been driven on . The fleet must be considerably embarrass- by the loss of anchors, &c. which it has su- d, and it will be unable to undertake active tions till it receives a supply of stores. The ch funds still continue at 34 and a fraction, thstanding the apparent opening of the Con- of Luneville. If it be true that appartments ting up both for Joseph Bonaparte and Co- el, they must intend to make some stay there, actively enter upon negociations.

the northern gazettes state, that great prepar- s are making at Grodno for the immediate tion at that city of the emperor of Russia, a numerous suite, and that quarters are pro- g for the army of Lithuania.

he delay in the opening the Congress at Lune- a delay attributable solely to Austria, has the subject of much speculation. The ge in the Ministry was given as the cause of delay, and the elevation of Count Cobentzel considered as a proof of the triumph of the ic party, and of the determination of the rian Cabinet to make peace: yet the hopes ace are rapidly vanishing at Vienna, and a mstance has taken place which is considered indication of an intention on the part of ia of renewing the war. The Archduke us has been appointed Imperial and Royal l Marshal and Generalissimo of the Austrian s, with powers unlimated, and totally in- dent of the Aulic Council. Count Col- lo has been sent to the Archduke at Prague tify his royal highness's appointment, and ve a conference with a Foreign Minister who rived there express from Carlsbad. It seems the Court of Vienna is very sanguine in its tations of assistance from Russia. The Prince uersperg, has been appointed Ambassador ordinary to Petersburgh; and it may be Baron Thugut has been removed more for urpose of conciliating the Emperor Paul than smoothing the way to peace. The private rs from Vienna assert that the conditions sed by the French are inadmissible, and that powers have resolved to interfere to pre- the integrity of the German Empire.

November 17.

he Congress of Luneville is provisionally sferred to Paris. We know that Count entzel has arrived here, that citizen Joseph naparte returned along with him, and that marquis of Lucchesini, the minister plenipo- iary of the king of Prussia, has also arrived. asserted that the conferences which take e at Paris will not retard the opening of a gress; on the contrary, it is probable they hasten the result. M. Cetto, the Bavarian ister, has also arrived at Paris. It it is assert- n a positive manner in letters from Vienna, the differences which existed between that t and the court of Petersburgh, have been inated to the satisfaction of the two mon- es, and they mention as a proof of it, that Grand Duke Constantine, who was in Galicia he time of the grand military reviews, com- ded on that occasion a division of Austrian ps. This accomodation, which is very pro- e, will not however be carried so far as to uce an alliance offensive and defensive be- en the two courts; the engagements into h Russia has entered with Prussia, must in ict the former from making any alliance might be contrary to the object of the armed ation.

he last armistice was to expire on the 20th of ber. It is said, but we know not on what dation, that it will be prolonged for fou months: it is more probable that it will be pro- longed till the end of the negociations, the result of which is still involved in obscurity.

Gazette de France.

PARIS, November 6.

Two of our journals have announced that Tus- cany had been evacuated by our troops, and even that the invasion of the country had not been au- thorised by the government. The official jour nal has demanded upon what circumstances the conductors of these papers have founded the as sertion that the generals had entered upon oper- ations of so great importance without the order of government. The motives, continues the Moniteur, which have determined and authorised the occupation of Tuscany sufficiently display themselves in facts and public acts.

1st. In the preliminaries signed by m. de St. Julien the emperor was pledged to disarm the levy in mass of Tuscany.

2d. By the additional convention made at Castiglione between general Marmont and general Hohenzollern, general Brune had consented to wait the answer of the cabinet of Vienna relative to the evactuation of the country of Ferrara by the Austrians, who ought to have evacuated the country in execution of the convention of Maren go, but there is no doubt that Tuscany was the price of this condescension in the convention of Castiglione.

3d. The Austrians had essentially violated the convention of Marengo, since it specified they should only occupy the town and citadel of Ferrara, but not 40 leagues of country. This fundamental convention, the basis of all the others, and ratified by the two governments, could not be modified by any convention made by general officers. The government had ex pressly disavowed all modification.

4th. The levy in mass was paid by the Eng- lish, and directed in part by Willot. A Neapo litan corps had arrived to reinforce it, otherwise the French army would not have concluded an armistice with the Neapolitan troops.

5th. A few days after the French took posses- sion of Leghorn, an English fleet appeared off the port with 12000 land troops on board. The Republic had not concluded any armistice with the English. Precaution is the first duty impressed by war. Whenever it is neglected by a govern- ment victory wavers, and defeats succeed.

6th. M. de Sommariva, commander of the Austrian troops in Tuscany, retired without giv- ing any assistance to the levy in mass, which it was necessary to disarm. Those 20,000 banditti committed all kinds of excesses, and respected no treaty.

While general Dupont was canonading the town of Arezzo, and carried by assault that place, the Austrian troops took no part in the action. General Sommariva obtained permission to march with the corps under his command across the French army, and to rejoin the Austrian army at Ferrara.

The levy en masse was so oppressive to Tus- cany, that those persons who were most attached to the Grand Duke saw with pleasure the arriva. of the French, which was conducted according to the manner of regular troops who came to deliver a country from the yoke of undisciplined barbar ians. In other respects the government was preserved, as it had been established by the au thority of the Grand Duke.

American Intelligence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, December 16.

Last Thursday night, or Friday morning, came on a violent gale of wind from southeast, atten- ded with heavy rains, which continued with some intermissions of rain, until Saturday; dur- ing which, we are informed much damage has been done in the country, especially to small bridges and mill dams, a number having been carried away.

We are informed that much damage has been done on the Hudson, several vessels having been driven on shore, among them the sloop Farmer, of this place, Captain Jacob Smith. She was on her return from New-York, and was driven a shore on Friday morning, a short distance above Newburgh.—The vessel is said to have received but little damage, but will not be got off without considerable expence.

The most melancholy consequences of this storm, is the loss of a number of valuable citi- zens. Captain Valentine, having arrived from New-York some time in the night of Thursday, or on Friday morning, opposite to New-Marl- borough, where he belonged, supposing it too dan- gerous to attempt to get to the wharf, came to anchor, and after seeing the vessel safe, attempt ed to go on shore with six others.—They had scarcely left the vessel, when the boat filled, and no other alternative left but the attempt of swim- ming to the shore; unfortunately only two of the seven persons reached it—those who lost their lives, were Captain Valentine, Messrs. Isaac Ellicott, Jacob Cropsy, Thomas Pinckney and Leonard Merieta, all respectable citizens o: New-Marlborough. Their bodies have since been found.

PHILADELPHIA. December 23.

Captain Clay, of the Delaware, from Calcut ta, informs, that an expedition was preparing at Madras, to be commanded by Admiral Rainier, destination unknown.—A Mahratta war was expected. The British troops in Fort William had mutined The mutiny was quelled, and the ringleaders punished. Captain Clay, has brought with him from Calcutta, a superb piece of Plate, value 2000 rupees presented by the Right Hon. Lord Mornington, Gov. General of the British possessions in India, to Captain Watters, late commander of the ship Atlantic of this port; as a testimony of their gratitude for the service ren- dered the commercial interests in India by his gallant defence made in that ship against a French cruiz er of a very superior force, in conse- quence of which not only the Atlantic but a valuable British Indiaman was preserved from the fangs of the French.

The Schooner Minerva, of Wiscasset, bound to New-York from Jamacia, was lost on the second of November, and the whole of the crew, except Michael Quin, the mate, perished. The follow- ing is the account given by the mate:

They prosecuted their voyage without any ma- terial occurrence, till at meridian on this second day of November (this present month) when be- ing in sight of Arkins keys, at the entrance of Mayaguana Passage, in about lat. 22, long. 74, 30, the wind blowing very heavy from the E. S. E. attended with weather so dark, gloomy and threat- ning, that they dared not attempt the passage, but hove the vessel too, with her head to the south- ward and a three reefed fore-sail and main-sail, but the wind, still increasing, at 5 o'clock P. M. took in fore-sail, and so remained until meridian of the next day; at that time the weather was still more dreadful, and a squall struck the vessel upon her beam ends, shifted the cargo, and a sea carried away the mainmast, captain G. Pocock and five of the hands, of whom they heard no more. The vessel instantly filled with water; but this deponent, the captain, his brother and two hands, clung fast by the links of the main chains, until half past 2 o'clock, where their arms were almost rendered useless, and their bodies much bruised; thence with great danger and difficulty, they reached the fore rigging, the head of the fore- mast being ten or twelve feet from the water, they went out upon it; but in about half an hour after, another sea came, and snapped the foremost at the deck, threw the vessel on her beam-ends on the other side, and buried in its waves the re- mainder of the crew, being the captain, his bro- ther, and two seamen. This deponent after re- maining a considerable time under water, and emerging, found himself pressed with great pain between the foremast on his breast, and the fore yard behind, from whence he extricated himself and gained the quarter deck, where he lashed himself fast, and remained four days and nights without any covering to shield him from the vicis- situdes of weather, or the least sustenance and but very little rest to support life; his body severely bruized, and strength momently departing, from which dreadful situation he was finally rescued, and brought to New York by Captain Edicott of Salem.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Virgina, for the prevention of "THE BAR- BAROUS CUSTOM OF DUELLING."—It disqualifies every person who SENDS, CARRIES, OR ACCEPTS a challenge to fight in any way or with any wea- pon whereby the life of either party might be endangered, from holding any property real or personal, and from exercising any office civil or military. They shall also severally be liable to a criminal prosecution as heretofore. Persons leaving the state, to elude the operation of the law, are comprehended in its provisions.

The act also provides for the punishment of such irritating insults, by the imposition of fines at the discretion of a jury, as were not hereto- fore cognizable by law.

Should this law be carried into effect, the ju- risdiction of the modern "COURT OF HONOR" will become obsolete in Virginia.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1801.

About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening the 7th instant, an extraordinary light appeared in the hemisphere, and continued for about 10 se- conds—it was equal to the brightest sunshine, and was succeeded by a slight rumbling noise. We are informed that on the Allegheny mountain the earth was greatly agitated, and the noise similar to a discharge of cannon.

From the Fayette Gazette, of January 9.

ON Wednesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, the atmosphere being cloudy, and the night ve- ry dark, an extraordinary glare of light, which arose near the Southern horizon, and illuminat- ed the whole atmosphere, for the space of about five seconds; and which, in about four minutes and a half after, was succeeded by an explosion, similar to a discharge of a large cannon at a dis- tance, which considerably shook the houses, and keep the windows and door latches in continual trepidation, for the space of about twenty seconds. The nature and cause of this strange phenome- non, we must leave to the naturalists and philoso- phers to explain.

By the recent politic decree of the French Consuls, 143,000 Emigrants are, it is stated per- mitted to return to their country. All persons are to be erased, except persons coming under the following description: 1. Those who have borne arms against France. 2. Those who, since the departure of the French Princes, have contin- ued to form part of the civil and military establish- ment of the Princes. 3. Those who have ac- cepted from the French Princes, or from the Pow- ers at war with France, the offices of Minister Ambassador, Negotiators, and agents. 4. Those who have been maintained on the list in conse- quence of the Report of the Committee pub- lished on the 7th Nivose, (27th of December last.)

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY.

THE present establishment, and future pros- pects of more extensive usefulness of the Pitts- burgh Academy, so well situated for the gene- ral benefit of the Western Country, must be highly pleasing to all who value the education of youth.

The Trustees anxiously disposed to promote the growth, prosperity and usefulness of the Academy have engaged two masters (one of them a respectable clergyman) of education, cha- racter, skill and experience; who teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics, A. rithmetic, Reading and Writing.

They have also appointed three Inspectors to "have the superintendance of the Schools and take care that the Tuition money be collected and paid to the Treasurer." The Inspectors visit the schools and examine the scholars month- ly, and occasionally at other times, enquire into the discipline and good order of the school, and into the behaviour and improvement of the scholars, and take all due pains to promote good manners, and good education in the Aca- demy.

The amount of the Tuition money is incom- petent to pay the salaries of the masters; and for this purpose, besides the aid of the interest of money lent on security, occasional advances are necessary.

It is submitted in a particular manner to the inhabitants of this borough and its vicinity, whether it is not for the interest of all to cherish with peculiar zeal, affection and liberality a permanent establishment among themselves for the instruction of youth; and whether this be not an object of the first importance, and well deserving singular encouragement.

Those who send scholars to the Academy are especially admonished of the necessity of regular quarterly payments. Bills of the Tuition mo- ney then due will be sent out to each by the principal or first master of the school on the first of January, April, July, and October; and it is expected that immediate payment will then be made to the Treasurer. On a punctual com- pliance with this, the Trustees must rely for a faithful performance of their engagements to the masters; and it is earnestly hoped, that parents and guardians of scholars will lay this to heart.

It is proper to remark for the information of those who live at a distance who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, that from the present moderate prices in the Pittsburgh market, boarding is considerably re- duced below the high rates which the former market prices rendered necessary. There are now in this borough, more or better chances for good and for cheap boarding, than can be found elsewhere.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

January 16, 1801.

	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
Beef, per lb. from		3	to		5
Pork,		3			4
Mutton,		4			6
Veal,		4			6
Venison,		3			4
Flour, superfine, per cwt.		1			
common	1	25		1	50
buckwheat,	1			1	10
Indian Meal, per bushel,		33			44
Potatoes,		25			38
Turnips,		20			25
Apples,		50			75
Oats,		20			25
Butter, per lb.		10			13
Hogs Lard,		5			7
Eggs, per dozen,		7			12
Turkeys, a piece,		40			60
Geese,		25			38
Ducks,		12			17
Fowls,		7			10

AN AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

ON one of the many bridges in Ghent, stand two large brazen images of a father and son, who obtained this distinguished mark of the admiration of their fellow citizens by the follow- ing incidents:

Both the father and the son were, for some offence against the state, condemned to die.— Some favourable circumstances appearing on the side of the son, he was granted a remission of his share of the sentence, upon certain provi- sions—in short, he was offered a pardon, on the most cruel and barbarous condition, that ever entered into the mind of even monkish barbarity; namely, that he would become the executioner of his father! He at first resolutely refused to preserve his life, by means so fatal and detestable —this is not to be wondered at; for I hope, for the honour of our nature, that there are but very few sons, who would not have ignored, with abhorrence, life sustained on conditions so horrid, so unnatural. The son, though long inflexible, was at length overcome by the tears and entreaties of a fond father, who represented to him, that, at all events, his (the father's) life was forfeited, and that it would be the greatest possible consolation to him, at his last moments, to think, that in his death he was the instrument of his son's preservation. The youth consented to adopt the horrible means of recon- vering his life and liberty: he lifted the axe; but, as it was about to fall, his arm sunk derve- less, and the axe dropped from his hand! Had he as many lives as hairs, he would have yielded them all, one after the other, rather than again act. Life, liberty, every thing, vanished before the dearer interests of filial affection—he fell up- on his father's neck, and, embracing him, tri- umphantly exclaimed, "My father, my father be we will die together!" And it was called for ac-

son the part of France which the ſtatute recites? admit this to be the motive, will furniſh ound for the American citizens to complain of e American government, that the point of com-ſation for the ſpoliations of the French has en too eaſily yielded. Theſe ſpoliations are d to exceed twenty millions of dollars. What here in the ſecond article ſo advantageous the United States, as to induce them to bury oblivion, or to leave in a hopeleſs condition the claims of our citizens for twenty millions of llars.

To agree to this article, will be a proof to commercial citizens, that their rights are not iciently regarded even by their own govern-nt. It would be better if the convention re wholly ſilent reſpecting the ancient trea-s and the indemnities; if the article was whol-truck out; and if the Senate ſhall determine a modification, it is to be hoped that this ar-e may not be allowed to be a part of the con-tion.

ULPIAN.

No.—II.

THOUGH indemnification for depredations the high ſea is by the ſecond article made the ject of ſome future negociation, in connection the ancient treaties ſo as to cut off every e of ſucceſs; yet we find it agreed, in the l article, "that the public ſhips of war ch had been taken on the one part and the r, or ſhould be taken before the exchange of ication, ſhall be reſtored."

uch an article is certainly very unuſual in ties; when public ſhips of war are taken, are immediately, if fit, incorporated in the of the captor, and after that is done the re-tion becomes inconvenient and impolitic.—repairs and equipment of the ſhip are ſome-s made at conſiderable expence, which, in of reſtoration, will be loſt to the captor. In reſent inſtance it was known to the Ameri-Envoys, that public ſhips had been taken the French, and that the French had taken ublic ſhip from the United States; conſe-tly the reſtoration was entirely to be made ur part. But it was known too, at the ſame that the French had taken and condemned private ſhips, none of which are ſtipulated reſtored.

here is a condeſcenſion in this article not reconcileable with thoſe ſentiments of ho neceſſary to be cheriſhed in a military or eſtabliſhment, and it will be recollected regret by our brave officers and ſeamen to al in the public ſervice it affords no en-gement.

he next objection is of a ſerious nature and out of the ſixth and twenty fourth articles, preſent a queſtion, whether they be con-with the twenty fifth article of the Britiſh

this article of the Britiſh treaty the ſhips and privateers belonging to Great Britain owed to bring their prizes into the ports of United States, and to carry them away to aces mentioned in their commiſſions, and ntually ſtipulated "that no ſhelter or re-ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as have prize upon the ſubjects or citizens of either ſaid parties, but if forced by ſtreſs of wea-the dangers of the ſea to enter therein, ſtar care ſhall be taken to haſten their de-, and to cauſe them to retire as ſoon as . Nothing in this treaty contained ſhall r be conſtrued to operate contrary to and exiſting public treaties with other gns or ſtates: *But the two parties agree ne they continue in amity, neither of them ſfuture make any treaty that ſhall be incon-with this or the preceding article.*"

he ſixth article of the convention it is that "*the veſſels of the two nations and rivateers, as well as their prizes ſhall be in the reſpective ports as thoſe of the nation voured*, and in general the two parties enjoy in the ports of each other, in regard merce and navigation, the privileges of t favoured nation."

to be obſerved, that not only the ſtatute reſs of 1798, produced by the repeated ts on the part of the French government aties of 1778, between France and the States, has declared thoſe treaties no obligatory on the United States, but in nd article of this convention, France and ted States have agreed that they ſhall operation until they ſhall again negoci-come to an agreement on the ſubject.—e in the conſideration of this queſtion, t of the 25th article of the Britiſh treaty ſixth article of the French convention, nce can be made to thoſe ancient treaties ave no operation at this time, and had cording to the doctrine of the United the time the convention was ſigned. Great Britain the United States ſtipulat-material things in the twenty-fifth arti-

t Britiſh ſhips of war might bring their nto the American ports. no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in erican ports to ſuch as have made prizes he ſubjects of Great Britain. while the two parties continues in ami-ther of them will in future make any that ſhall be inconſiſtent with this arti-

l years ſubſequent to the Britiſh treaty h Convention is made, and by the ſixth *e veſſels of the French nation and their , as well as their prizes, ſhall be treat American ports as thoſe of the nation moſt*

In other words, they are to be treat of the Britiſh nation.

But in the Britiſh treaty ſuch a treatment is expreſly prohibited to the ſhips of any nation, enemy to Britain, that have made prize upon the ſubjects of Britain: and aware of the principle recognized by the nations, that an article in a ſubſequent treaty, contrary to a ſtipulation in a prior treaty, ſhall not be conſtrued or operate in derogation of the prior treaty, the parties to the Britiſh treaty, to obviate all diſputes and difficulties in the conſtruction of the treaties, further ſtipulated that while in amity neither of them would in future make any treaty that ſhall be inconſiſtant with that article. This clauſe in the twenty fifth article, if it has any national meaning, muſt be underſtood to mean that no ſubſequent treaty ſhould be made containing a ſtipulation which, *in words*, ſhould be inconſiſtent with that article, thereby avoiding all diſputes in the application of the laws of nations relative to the conſtruction of treaties.

However it is very much to be feared that France will claim a right of bringing the prizes taken by her ſhips from the Britiſh into our ports, and eſpecially when it is remembered how apt every nation is to inſiſt on that conſtruction of a treaty which is moſt convenient to itſelf. It is probable that both governments, the Britiſh and French, will put a conſtruction upon the 6th article very embarraſſing and diſagreeable to the United States.—The Britiſh may conſider it as inconſiſtent with the twenty-fifth article of their treaty, and conſequently an infraction of national faith, and a diſcontinuance of amity. The French may inſiſt on a practical application of the article inconſiſtent with the Britiſh treaty. Thus we are expoſed to be enthralled with one or both of theſe nations, unleſs the article be diſtinctly explained, and ſo explained that our national faith ſhall remain unimpaired and unſullied.

Such are the objections which have occured to the ratification of the French treaty in its preſent form, and which are ſuppoſed deſerving of the attention of the Senate and Preſident, to whom the treaty making power is confided.

They bring into conſideration the following queſtions:

1ſt. Whether in the preſent circumſtances of Europe, any treaty ſhould be made with France, which does not contain a reaſonable proviſion for the indemnification of property captured from American citizens before defenſive meaſures were authoriſed by our government?

2d. Whether it be expedient to reject the preſent convention?

3d. Whether it may not be ratified upon condition that the ſecond article, and ſo much of the ſixth and twenty fourth articles as relates to ſhips of war, privateers and their prizes be ſuſpended?

By the ſuſpenſion of the ſecond article the claims of indemnities will not be in ſo deſperate ſituation as that article places them, nor will any act be done on the part of the United States, that ſhall draw into queſtion whether they are not forever freed from the obligations of the ancient treaties with France.

By the ſuſpenſion of thoſe parts of the 6th and 24th articles which relate to ſhips of war, privateers and their prizes, the public faith will be kept with Great Britain in the manner our treaty with that nation ſeems to require.

ULPIAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, November 9.

IT was currently believed laſt night that the French have entered Rome, it is reported to be the diviſion of Gen. Pino, compoſed of 2000 French troops, beſides Ciſalpine, Piedmonteſe and Italian refugees, which were charged with that expedition.

November 12.

A Prague Gazette mentions that a Congreſs is to take place at Cracoaie, between Auſtria, Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

An Embaſſador from Ruſſia, is expected to arrive at Straſburg, and is to proceed to Luneville, or to Paris.

November 14.

General Berthier arrived here laſt night.

BORDEAUX, November 18

The Pariſian Journaliſts have been ſome days endeavouring to find out, where Lucien Buonaparte is gone. One ſends him to Germany, another to Italy, a third gives him important buſineſs to Ruſſia, and a fourth to England, and now they know not where he is gone. Theſe journaliſts are not the only perſons whom this journey has cauſed to make falſe conjectures, for the matter is yet a profound ſecret.

The interruption of all communication with Spain, on account of the epidemic, which has ravaged ſeveral parts of that country, prevents the Americans ſupplying us as they have hitherto done with colonial produce. This interruption has conſequently conſiderably raiſed the prices of thoſe articles, but it will ſoon ceaſe, as we have certain accounts of the epidemic being conſiderably on the decline.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.

Fortune yet favours the arms of Paſſawan Oglou. After having defeated the United Pachas in ſeveral battles, his army, which is ſo greatly augmented as to cauſe the utmoſt inquietude for the fate of the Empire, is rapidly marching towards Belgrade. The Pacha of that city is making every poſſible diſpoſition, and ſtrong reinforcements have now been ſent him for its defence; but it is much feared, all oppoſition will prove fruitleſs.

The laſt letters from the Camp of the Grand Vizier, mentions that they are waiting the arrival of an Engliſh army, which is to make a deſcent on the coaſt of Egypt, whilſt the army of the Grand Vizier, will attempt to paſs the deſert, to attack Belbeys and El-Ariſh, although the Ottoman army has received conſiderable reinforcements, it is not believed they will be able to accompliſh the croſſing of the Deſert, the French having erected on the frontiers, ſuch fortifications as will prevent their march. We have beſides certain news that General Menou has ſucceeded in forming a certain number of battalions, compoſed of Greeks, Jews, and Natives. It is alſo ſaid that the Beys of Upper Egypt have furniſhed ſome detachments of Mamelukes; which has not a little contributed to conſolidate the inhabitants of the Delta in favour of the French.

LONDON, November 17.

M. Maurix, Secretary to Count Cobentzel, yeſterday arrived in town from Paris, with diſpatches for the Imperial Miniſter, Count Stahrenberg, the purport of which were immediately ſubmitted to our Cabinet and were the ſubject of much deliberation. The conferences laſted till paſt ten o'clock. The Emperor it is ſtated, is anxious to include Great Britain in the negociations: It is believed the French Government is diſpoſed to accede to his wiſhes, and that a Miniſter from this country will be admitted to the Congreſs of Luneville. M. Maurix did not reach town till one o'clock, in conſequence of ſome delay in examining his paſſports at Dover.

The packet which brought M. Maurix to Dover, has poſſeſſed us of Paris papers to the 12th inſtant by theſe it appears that Count Cobentzel and Joſeph Buonaparte, arrived at Luneville on the 7th inſtant the former was ſaluted with 19 pieces of cannon, the latter by the ringing of the bell only. The Caſtle not being ready for their accommodation, they were lodged in private houſes.

Letters from Bologna, of the 25th ſtate, that the French to the number of 20 000, were advancing towards Peroufe, they had impoſed contributions to the amount of two and a half millions.

A letter from Frankfort, dated November 5, announces that preparations were making at Grodno, for the reception of the Emperor Paul, and that quarters were preparing for the army of Lithuania; it adds that "the deſtination of the three Ruſſian armies formed in Lithuania; and Little Poland, ſtill remains a myſtery, but that theſe armies are daily receiving reinforcements.

American Intelligence.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 1.

There was inſerted in yeſterday's Federaliſt, a letter from Colonel Burr, which we venture to predict can be conceived in no other light than as additional evidence of his fitneſs to fill the Preſidential chair.

Colonel Burr therein *diſclaims* "*all competition with Mr. Jefferſon.*" He very modeſtly expreſſes his belief that "*he will not have an equal number of votes with*" that gentleman, and diffidently ſuppoſes that "*the federal party can entertain no wiſh for ſuch an exchange.*" He informs his friends that "*they would diſhonour his views and inſult his feelings by a ſuſpicion that he would be inſtrumental in counteracting the wiſhes of the* United States.

Declarations thus patriotic were expected from Colonel Burr, and are *literally* ſuch as to aſſure his acceptance of the important office of Preſident, if the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall determine in his favour.

We believe that Colonel Burr would *of choice* decline a competition. We believe that his feelings would be inſulted by a ſuppoſition that he would be inſtrumental in counteracting the wiſhes of the United States. But if the rigorous conſtruction of the "*competition*" ſhall prevail ſo as to embrace even *involuntary* competition, it ſubſtantially operates a deſtruction of what Colonel Burr clings to as a principle—to wit, that he will never be inſtrumental in counteracting the wiſhes of the United States. For how otherwiſe, in the name of common ſenſe, could Colonel Burr become inſtrumental in thus counteracting the wiſhes of the United States, than by refuſing, after the people at large have acted upon the occaſion, to acquieſce in any election which Congreſs, or rather the *United States* in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall think proper to make?

It is proper in our judgment to adhere to long eſtabliſhed and ancient rules of conſtruction in all caſes, where there exiſts no apparent neceſſity for ſetting them aſide. It is proper to expound the letter in queſtion *ut magis valeat quam pereat*, and this admitted, any other expoſition of the ſentiments contained in Colonel Burr's letter, than that here contended for, ought in juſtice to be overruled.

If the voice of the people is to be reſorted to, where elſe can it be diſcovered than in the vote of their electors?

What does the language of the people expreſs in this vote? Why certainly, that in their opinion Mr. Jefferſon is equal to Colonel Burr, and Colonel Burr equal to Mr. Jefferſon!

They are thus preſented to the United States

To the wiſdom of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, after due deliberation both upon their poſitive and negative merits, is ſubmitted the choice between them; and with this deciſion however it is likely to terminate—Colonel Burr ought not, conſiſtently with the principles he has profeſſed by his proxy General Smith, to interfere in any manner whatever.

BOSTON, December 31.

Meſſrs. Burr and Jefferſon will have the majority of votes;—and having an equal number the Houſe of Repreſentatives, (if they can agree) will decide, which is to be the Preſident. If they do not agree, the people will have another chance to elect a Preſident; in which caſe, as the ſeveral ſtates are divided into diſtricts, the ſenſe of the people will be fully aſcertained, and both parties will be ſatisfied with the reſult. The other will be Vice Preſident of courſe. It is to be expected, that the ſtates will vote as follows:

	For Burr.	For Jefferſon.
New Hampſhire	1	New York 1
Maſſachuſetts	1	Pennſylvania 1
Rhode Iſland	1	Virginia 1
Connecticut	1	N Carolina 1
New Jerſey	1	Georgia 1
Delaware	1	Kentucky 1
Maryland	1	Tenneſſee 1
South Carolina	1	7
	8	

Vermont being repreſented by Gen. Morris and Mr. Lyon, will not, it is probable agree to vote for either: in which caſe the vote of the ſtate will be loſt. If they ſhould agree and vote for Mr. Burr, he will be Preſident; in which caſe it is to be expected that etiquette will not permit Mr. Jefferſon or Mr. Adams to accept the Vice Preſidency, that office will become vacant. If the contrary policy be adopted Mr. Jefferſon will be Preſident, and Mr. Burr, Vice Preſident.

It is an important and conſoling fact, that it is already aſcertained from the returns of electoral votes, that *John Adams* has been re elected Preſident of the United States, by a majority of all the free people thereof. This fact ought to be proclaimed to the world, that the reputation of our country may not ſink in the eſtimation of the wiſe and good of other countries, who will regret that any policy ſhall impoſe on the United States a Chief Magiſtrate elected by the influence of Negro ſlaves—If any one doubts the fact, let him have recourſe to the cenſus of the United States.

There are about 500 000 ſlaves in the United States, who have no more voice in the election of Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, than 500,000 New England horſes, hogs and oxen. Yet thoſe 500 000 ſlaves (at leaſt their maſters for them) chooſe 15 electors of Preſident of the United States!—Whereas the owners of the 500,000 New England horſes, hogs and oxen, have not a ſingle vote more in conſequence of holding this property.

"The whole number of ſlaves in the United States in the year 1791, was 697,697—of which not 25,000 belong to the 7 ſtates which have voted unanimouſly for Adams and Pinckney."

Two gentlemen converſing the other day, on the reſult of the late Preſidential election, one of them obſerved, that though the democrats had obtained their Preſident it would not, ſuch was their itch for ſlander, be more than three months before they would abuſe him:—It may be ſo, ſaid the other, "for what does it ſignify to have a football, if we can't kick it."

NEW YORK, January 3.

Nothing is more idle than to ſuffer alarms from the repetition of old proverbs. That a "green Chriſtmas ſhould make a fat church yard," is not to be admitted, without caution, as a general truth. We ſhould at leaſt be able to prove that the fact is common, and that a "froſty Chriſtmas makes a lean church yard." How ſtands the facts for the laſt ten years?

The winter of 1788—89, was rather more ſevere than uſual. The ſummer following prevailed meaſles and influenza—but no mortal diſeaſe in the country generally. In a few places prevailed the ſcarlatina anginoſa.

The winter of 1789—'90 was remarkably mild—Snow, ſleet and rain fell in abundance, but no froſt to harden the earth till February, and then not more than a week. The ſurface of the earth was mud, almoſt the whole winter.

The ſummer following, the ſame diſeaſes prevailed, but no unuſual mortality. The two following winters were of unuſual ſeverity. In 1791 appeared the malignant fever in New York, and in 1792 a very mortal angina ſcarlatina. The winter of 1792—3 was of common ſeverity—it began early—our rivers were cloſed by the 10th of December—the next ſummer appeared the yellow fever, and the angina raged. The winter of 1793—4 was milder, but not of the mildeſt ſort. The ſame malignant complaints and dyſentery prevailed. The autumn of 1794 we had a green Chriſtmas, a mild winter, and a ſickly ſummer ſucceeded but not univerſally. The next winter was as uſual, and the ſummer of 1796 more healthy, but yellow fever and angina affected many towns.

The winter of 1796—7, was more than uſually ſevere; the following ſummer was healthy generally in the northern ſtates, but ſeveral towns in theſe and the ſouthern ſtates was ſeverely affected with the malignant fever. The winter of 1797—8, was moſt ſevere, and followed by the moſt general prevalence of malignant fevers and dyſenteries.—The winter of 1798—9 was equally ſevere and more lengthy, the ſummer following was leſs ſickly, but not free from malignant fevers. The laſt winter was much milder in the northern ſtates, and the ſummer following in general remarkably healthful. We ſee therefore the ſevereſt winters as the mildeſt, followed by mortal diſeaſes.

The autumn of 1774—was like the preſent—we had a green Chriſtmas, and a very mild winter. In 1775, malignant dyſentery was very prevalent. But unfortunately for the adage that diſeaſe and angina maligna were more mortal in many places in 1778, than in 1775; and the dyſentery was more prevalent in 1776 and 1777, after winters of uſual ſeverity, than in 1775, after the very mild winter.

The remarkable mild winters of 1754—5 and 1755—6, when veſſels ſailed from New York to Albany in January, were followed by no general ſickneſs, although the dyſentery and angina affected particular towns. The ſummer of 1778—9, was as uſual; but the latter part, winter was as mild as ever known. Peaches bloſſomed in February—yet the following ſummer was uncommonly healthful.

y be effected with a breeze at ...t, rendevous t place peculiarly ineligible. It is alike enterprize to the weſt the planners of ſ and extraordinary it was to comprize pedition, knowimportance of debarking at nemen, and thoſe, did not provide the bt many ar than 3,000; and that the to la...ected it did not know, till the ...ually in the boats, that theſe boats contain a ſufficient number of troops to probability of ſucceſs.

letters from the expedition ſtate, that the s it is denominated, continued, on the his month, to make dreadful ravages at &c. This fatal malady will, it is feared, ...ded, on the return to their quarters or omes, of the numerous perſons collected repel our purpoſed attack. The ſquadron ...ed in the blockade had taken two rich ...rs from S. America, and ſeveral neutrals, ...uring to get into Cadiz.

accounts from Italy, it appears hoſtilities ...een on the point of being renewed in that ...y; but an agreement has been made be... the Auſtrian General, Bellegrade, and the ... General, Brune, by which the latter yields ...rara, and the former conſents to wave any ... reſpecting Tuſcany, ſo unjuſtly ſeized by ...ench. That violation of faith made a great ...ſion on the Court of Vienna; but prudence ...its reſentment.—The demolition of Ulm, ...tadt, and Philipſburgh, contrary to treaty, ...o made a conſiderable ſenſation in Germany, ...he Monitur has attempted a defence of the ...re. The demolition of Ulm, it is ſaid, has ...ſuſpended, in conſequence of certain remon... ...es. Lucian Bonaparte is gone to Madrid; ...ow a miſſion thither can promote peace and ...le the Engliſh, as the Paris Journals have ...d us, we know not, unleſs it is intended ... Spain ſhall materially contribute the means ...ack on this country. The ſtorms, in which ...eet ſuffered at Gibraltar, is noticed in letters ... Spain, publiſhed in theſe journals; and it is ...pne or two tranſports have been driven on ... The fleet muſt be conſiderably embarraſſ... the loſs of anchors, &c. which it has ſu... ...d, and it will be unable to undertake active ...tions till it receives a ſupply of ſtores. The ...ch funds ſtill continue at 34 and a fraction, ...ithſtanding the apparent opening of the Con... of Luneville. If it be true that appartments ...ting up both for Joſeph Bonaparte and Co... ...el, they muſt intend to make ſome ſtay there, ...actively enter upon negociations.

the northern gazettes ſtate, that great prepar... ...s are making at Grodno for the immediate ...rtion at that city of the emperor of Ruſſia, ... a numerous ſuite, and that quarters are pro... ...g for the army of Lithuania.

...he delay in the opening the Congreſs at Lune... ... a delay attributable ſolely to Auſtria, has ... the ſubject of much ſpeculation. The ...ge in the Miniſtry was given as the cauſe of ...delay, and the elevation of Count Cobentzel ...conſidered as a proof of the triumph of the ...ic party, and of the determination of the ...rian Cabinet to make peace: yet the hopes ...ace are rapidly vaniſhing at Vienna, and a ...inſtance has taken place which is conſidered ... indication of an intention on the part of ...ria of renewing the war. The Archduke ...es has been appointed Imperial and Royal ... Marſhal and Generaliſſimo of the Auſtrian ...es, with powers unlimated, and totally in... ...dent of the Aulic Council. Count Col... ...lo has been ſent to the Archduke at Prague ...tify his royal highneſs's appointment, and ...ve a conference with a Foreign Miniſter who ...rived there expreſs from Carlſbad. It ſeems ...the Court of Vienna is very ſanguine in its ...ctations of aſſiſtance from Ruſſia. The Prince ...auerſperg, has been appointed Ambaſſador ...ordinary to Peterſburgh; and it may be ...Baron Thugut has been removed more for ...urpoſe of conciliating the Emperor Paul than ...moothing the way to peace. The private ...rs from Vienna aſſert that the conditions ...poſed by the French are inadmiſſible, and that ... powers have reſolved to interfere to pre... ...e the integrity of the German Empire.

November 17.

...he Congreſs of Luneville is proviſionally ...ferred to Paris. We know that Count ...entzel has arrived here, that citizen Joſeph ...naparte returned along with him, and that ...marquis of Luccheſini, the miniſter plenipo... ...iary of the king of Pruſſia, has alſo arrived. ...aſſerted that the conferences which take ...e at Paris will not retard the opening of a ...greſs; on the contrary, it is probable they ... haſten the reſult. M. Cetto, the Bavarian ...iſter, has alſo arrived at Paris. It it is aſſert... ...n a poſitive manner in letters from Vienna, ... the differences which exiſted between that ...rt and the court of Peterſburgh, have been ...inated to the ſatisfaction of the two mon... ...es, and they mention as a proof of it, that ... Grand Duke Conſtantine, who was in Galicia ...he time of the grand military reviews, com... ...ded on that occaſion a diviſion of Auſtrian ...ps. This accomodation, which is very pro... ...e, will not however be carried ſo far as to ...uce an alliance offenſive and defenſive be... ...n the two courts; the engagements into ...h Ruſſia has entered with Pruſſia, muſt in... ...ict the former from making any alliance ... might be contrary to the object of the armed ...ration.

...he laſt armiſtice was to expire on the 20th o... ...ber. It is ſaid, but we know not on what ...dation, that it will be prolonged for fou... months: it is more probable that it will be pro... longed till the end of the negociations, the reſult of which is ſtill involved in obſcurity.

Gazette de France.

PARIS, November 6.

Two of our journals have announced that Tuſcany had been evacuated by our troops, and even that the invaſion of the country had not been authoriſed by the government. The official journal has demanded upon what circumſtances the conductors of theſe papers have founded the aſſertion that the generals had entered upon operations of ſo great importance without the order of government. The motives, continues the Moniteur, which have determined and authoriſed the occupation of Tuſcany ſufficiently diſplay themſelves in facts and public acts.

1ſt. In the preliminaries ſigned by M. de St. Julien the emperor was pledged to diſarm the levy in maſs of Tuſcany.

2d. By the additional convention made at Caſtiglione between general Marmont and general Hohenzollern, general Brune had conſented to wait the anſwer of the cabinet of Vienna relative to the evacuation of the country of Ferrara by the Auſtrians, who ought to have evacuated the country in execution of the convention of Marengo, but there is no doubt that Tuſcany was the price of this condeſcenſion in the convention of Caſtiglione.

3d. The Auſtrians had eſſentially violated the convention of Marengo, ſince it ſpecified they ſhould only occupy the town and citadel of Ferrara, but not 40 leagues of country. This fundamental convention, the baſis of all the others, and ratified by the two governments, could not be modified by any convention made by general officers. The government had expreſsly diſavowed all modification.

4th. The levy in maſs was paid by the Engliſh, and directed in part by Willot. A Neapolitan corps had arrived to reinforce it, otherwiſe the French army would not have concluded an armiſtice with the Neapolitan troops.

5th. A few days after the French took poſſeſſion of Leghorn, an Engliſh fleet appeared off the port with 12000 land troops on board. The Republic had not concluded any armiſtice with the Engliſh. Precaution is the firſt duty impreſſed by war. Whenever it is neglected by a government victory wavers, and defeats ſucceed.

6th. M. de Sommariva, commander of the Auſtrian troops in Tuſcany, retired without giving any aſſiſtance to the levy in maſs, which it was neceſſary to diſarm. Thoſe 20,000 banditti committed all kinds of exceſſes, and reſpected no treaty.

While general Dupont was canonading the town of Arezzo, and carried by aſſault that place, the Auſtrian troops took no part in the action. General Sommariva obtained permiſſion to march with the corps under his command acroſs the French army, and to rejoin the Auſtrian army at Ferrara.

The levy en maſſe was ſo oppreſſive to Tuſcany, that thoſe perſons who were moſt attached to the Grand Duke ſaw with pleaſure the arrival of the French, which was conducted according to the manner of regular troops who came to deliver a country from the yoke of undiſciplined barbarians. In other reſpects the government was preſerved, as it had been eſtabliſhed by the authority of the Grand Duke.

American Intelligence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, December 16.

Laſt Thurſday night, or Friday morning, came on a violent gale of wind from ſouthealt, attended with heavy rains, which continued with ſome intermiſſions of rain, until Saturday; during which, we are informed much damage has been done in the country, eſpecially to ſmall bridges and mill dams, a number having been carried away.

We are informed that much damage has been done on the Hudſon, ſeveral veſſels having been driven on ſhore, among them the ſloop Farmer, of this place, Captain Jacob Smith. She was on her return from New-York, and was driven a ſhore on Friday morning, a ſhort diſtance above Newburgh.—The veſſel is ſaid to have received but little damage, but will not be got off without conſiderable expence.

The moſt melancholy conſequences of this ſtorm, is the loſs of a number of valuable citizens. Captain Valentine, having arrived from New-York ſome time in the night of Thurſday, or on Friday morning, oppoſite to New-Marlborough, where he belonged, ſuppoſing it too dangerous to attempt to get to the wharf, came to anchor, and after ſeeing the veſſel ſafe, attempted to go on ſhore with ſix others.—They had ſcarcely left the veſſel, when the boat filled, and no other alternative left but the attempt of ſwimming to the ſhore; unfortunately only two of the ſeven perſons reached it—thoſe who loſt their lives, were Captain Valentine, Meſſrs. Iſaac Ellicott, Jacob Cropſy, Thomas Pinckney and Leonard Mericta, all reſpectable citizens of New-Marlborough. Their bodies have ſince been found.

PHILADELPHIA. December 23.

Captain Clay, of the Delaware, from Calcutta, informs, that an expedition was preparing at Madraſs, to be commanded by Admiral Rainier, deſtination unknown.—A Mahratta war was expected. The Britiſh troops in Fort William had mutined The mutiny was quelled, and the ringleaders puniſhed. Captain Clay, has brought with him from Calcutta, a ſuperb piece of Plate, value 2000 rupees preſented by the Right Hon. Lord Mornington, Gov. General of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, to Captain Watters, late commander of the ſhip Atlantic of this port; as a teſtimony of their gratitude for the ſervice rendered the commercial intereſts in India by his gallant defence made in that ſhip againſt a French cruizer of a very ſuperior force, in conſequence of which not only the Atlantic but a valuable Britiſh Indiaman was preſerved from the fangs of the French.

The Schooner Minerva, of Wiſcaſſet, bound to New-York from Jamacia, was loſt on the ſecond of November, and the whole of the crew, except Michael Quin, the mate, periſhed. The following is the account given by the mate:

They proſecuted their voyage without any material occurrence, till at meridian, on this ſecond day of November (this preſent month) when being in ſight of Arkins keys, at the entrance of Mayaguana Paſſage, in about lat. 22, long. 74, 30, the wind blowing very heavy from the E. S. E. attended with weather ſo dark, gloomy and threatning, that they dared not attempt the paſſage, but hove the veſſel too, with her head to the ſouthward and a three reefed fore-ſail and main-ſail, but the wind, ſtill increaſing, at 5 o'clock P. M. took in fore-ſail, and ſo remained until meridian of the next day; at that time the weather was ſtill more dreadful, and a ſquall ſtruck the veſſel upon her beam ends, ſhifted the cargo, and a ſea carried away the mainmaſt, captain G. Pocock and five of the hands, of whom they heard no more. The veſſel inſtantly filled with water; but this deponent, the captain, his brother and two hands, clung faſt by the links of the main chains, until half paſt 2 o'clock, where their arms were almoſt rendered uſeleſs, and their bodies much bruiſed; thence with great danger and difficulty, they reached the fore rigging, the head of the foremaſt being ten or twelve feet from the water, they went out upon it; but in about half an hour after, another ſea came, and ſnapped the foremoſt at the deck, threw the veſſel on her beam-ends on the other ſide, and buried in its waves the remainder of the crew, being the captain, his brother, and two ſeamen. This deponent after remaining a conſiderable time under water, and emerging, found himſelf preſſed with great pain between the foremaſt on his breaſt, and the fore yard behind, from whence he extricated himſelf and gained the quarter deck, where he laſhed himſelf faſt, and remained four days and nights without any covering to ſhield him from the viciſſitudes of weather, or the leaſt ſuſtenance and but very little reſt to ſupport life; his body ſeverely bruzed, and ſtrength momently departing, from which dreadful ſituation he was finally reſcued, and brought to New York by Captain Edicott of Salem.

A bill has been introduced into the Legiſlature of Virgina, for the prevention of "THE BARBAROUS CUSTOM OF DUELLING."—It diſqualifies every perſon who SENDS, CARRIES, or ACCEPTS a challenge to fight in any way or with any weapon whereby the life of either party might be endangered, from holding any property real or perſonal, and from exerciſing any office civil or military. They ſhall alſo ſeverally be liable to a criminal proſecution as heretofore. Perſons leaving the ſtate, to elude the operation of the law, are comprehended in its proviſions.

The act alſo provides for the puniſhment of ſuch irritating inſults, by the impoſition of fines at the diſcretion of a jury, as were not heretofore cognizable by law.

Should this law be carried into effect, the juriſdiction of the modern "COURT OF HONOR" will become obſolete in Virginia.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1801.

About 8 o'clock on Wedneſday evening the 7th inſtant, an extraordinary light appeared in the hemiſphere, and continued for about 10 ſeconds—it was equal to the brighteſt ſunſhine, and was ſucceeded by a ſlight rumbling noiſe. We are informed that on the Allegheny mountain the earth was greatly agitated, and the noiſe ſimilar to a diſcharge of cannon.

From the Fayette Gazette, of January 9.

ON Wedneſday evening laſt, about 8 o'clock, the atmoſphere being cloudy, and the night very dark, an extraordinary glare of light, which aroſe near the Southern horizon, and illuminated the whole atmoſphere, for the ſpace of about five ſeconds; and which, in about four minutes and a half after, was ſucceeded by an exploſion, ſimilar to a diſcharge of a large cannon at a diſtance, which conſiderably ſhook the houſes, and keep the windows and door latches in continual trepidation, for the ſpace of about twenty ſeconds. The nature and cauſe of this ſtrange phenomenon, we muſt leave to the naturaliſts and philoſophers to explain.

By the recent politic decree of the French Conſuls, 143,000 Emigrants are, it is ſtated permitted to return to their country. All perſons are to be eraſed, except perſons coming under the following deſcription: 1. Thoſe who have borne arms againſt France. 2. Thoſe who, ſince the departure of the French Princes, have continued to form part of the civil and military eſtabliſhment of the Princes. 3. Thoſe who have accepted from the French Princes, or from the ... ers at war with France, the officers of ... Ambaſſador, Negotiators, and agents. 4. Th... who have been maintained on the liſt in con... quence of the Report of the Commiſſion of ... liſhed on the 7th Nivoſe, (27th of Decem... laſt.)

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY.

THE preſent eſtabliſhment, and future proſpects of more extenſive uſefulneſs of the Pittsburgh Academy, ſo well ſituated for the general benefit of the Weſtern Country, muſt be highly pleaſing to all who value the education of youth.

The Truſtees anxiouſly diſpoſed to promote the growth, proſperity and uſefulneſs of the Academy have engaged two maſters (one of them a reſpectable clergyman) of education, character, ſkill and experience; who teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing.

They have alſo appointed three Inſpectors to "have the ſuperintendance of the Schools and take care that the Tuition money be collected and paid to the Treaſurer." The Inſpectors viſit the ſchools and examine the ſcholars monthly, and occaſionally at other times, enquire into the diſcipline and good order of the ſchool, and into the behaviour and improvement of the ſcholars, and take all due pains to promote good manners, and good education in the Academy.

The amount of the Tuition money is incompetent to pay the ſalaries of the maſters; and for this purpoſe, beſides the aid of the intereſt of money lent on ſecurity, occaſional advances are neceſſary.

It is ſubmitted in a particular manner to the inhabitants of this borough and its vicinity, whether it is not for the intereſt of all to cherish with peculiar zeal, affection and liberality a permanent eſtabliſhment among themſelves for the inſtruction of youth; and whether this be not an object of the firſt importance, and well deſerving ſingular encouragement.

Thoſe who ſend ſcholars to the Academy are eſpecially admoniſhed of the neceſſity of regular quarterly payments. Bills of the Tuition money then due will be ſent out to each by the principal or firſt maſter of the ſchool on the firſt of January, April, July, and October; and it is expected that immediate payment will then be made to the Treaſurer. On a punctual compliance with this, the Truſtees muſt rely for a faithful performance of their engagements to the maſters; and it is earneſtly hoped, that parents and guardians of ſcholars will lay this to heart.

It is proper to remark for the information of thoſe who live at a diſtance who may wiſh to avail themſelves of the benefits of this inſtitution, that from the preſent moderate prices in the Pittſburgh market, boarding is conſiderably reduced below the high rates which the former market prices rendered neceſſary. There are now in this borough more or better chances for good and for cheap boarding, than can be found elſewhere.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

January 16, 1801.

		Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
Beef, per lb.	from		3	to		5
Pork,			3			4
Mutton,			4			6
Veal,			4			6
Veniſon,			3			4
Flour, ſuperfine, per cwt.						
common		1	25		1	50
buckwheat,		1			1	10
Indian Meal, per buſhel,			33			44
Potatoes,			25			38
Turnips,			20			33
Apples,			50			75
Oats,			20			25
Butter, per lb.			10			13
Hogs Lard,			5			7
Eggs, per dozen,			7			12
Turkeys, a piece,			40			60
Geeſe,			25			33
Ducks,			12			17
Fowls,			7			10

AN AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

ON one of the many bridges in Ghent, ſtand two large brazen images of a father and ſon, who obtained this diſtinguiſhed mark of the admiration of their fellow citizens by the following incidents:

Both the father and the ſon were, for ſome offence againſt the ſtate, condemned to die.—Some favourable circumſtances appearing on the ſide of the ſon, he was granted a remiſſion of his ſhare of the ſentence, upon certain proviſions—in ſhort, he was offered a pardon, on the moſt cruel and barbarous condition, that ever entered into the mind of even monkiſh barbarity; namely, that he would become the executioner of his father! He at firſt reſolutely refuſed to preſerve his life, by means ſo fatal and deteſtable—this is not to be wondered at; for I hope, for the honour of our nature, that there are but few very few ſons, who would not have ſpurned, with abhorrence, life ſuſtained on conditions ſo horrid, ſo unnatural. The ſon, though long inflexible, was at length overcome by the tears and entreaties of a fond father, who repreſented to him, that, at all events, his (the father's) life was forfeited, and that it would be the greateſt poſſible conſolation to him, at his laſt moments, to think, that in his death he was the inſtrument of his ſon's preſervation. The youth conſented to adopt the horrible means of recovering his life and liberty: he lifted the axe; but, as it was about to fall, his arm ſunk down-nerveleſs, and the axe dropped from his hand! Had he as many lives as hairs, he would have yielded them all, one after the other, rather than again act. Life, liberty, every thing vaniſhed before the dearer intereſts of filial affection—he fell upon his father's neck, and, embracing him, triumphantly exclaimed, "My father, my father! we will die together!" And when called for

son the part of France which the ſtatute recites? admit this to be the motive, will furniſh ound for the American citizens to complain of American government, that the point of com-ſation for the ſpoliations of the French has en too eaſily yielded. Theſe ſpoliations are d to exceed twenty millions of dollars. What here in the ſecond article ſo advantageous the United States, as to induce them to bury oblivion, or to leave in a hopeleſs condition the claims of our citizens for twenty millions of llars.

To agree to this article, will be a proof to commercial citizens, that their rights are not iciently regarded even by their own govern-nt. It would be better if the convention re wholly ſilent reſpecting the ancient trea-and the indemnities; if the article was whol-truck out; and if the Senate ſhall determine a modification, it is to be hoped that this ar-e may not be allowed to be a part of the con-tion.

ULPIAN.

No.—II.

THOUGH indemnification for depredations the high ſea is by the ſecond article made the ject of ſome future negociation, in connection the ancient treaties ſo as to cut off every e of ſucceſs; yet we find it agreed, in the article, "that the public ſhips of war ch had been taken on the one part and the r, or ſhould be taken before the exchange of ication, ſhall be reſtored."

uch an article is certainly very unuſual in ties; when public ſhips of war are taken, are immediately, if fit, incorporated in the of the captor, and after that is done the re-tion becomes inconvenient and impolitic.—repairs and equipment of the ſhip are ſome-s made at conſiderable expence, which, in of reſtoration, will be loſt to the captor. In reſent inſtance it was known to the Ameri-Envoys, that public ſhips had been taken the French, and that the French had taken ubli ſhip from the United States; conſe-tly the reſtoration was entirely to be made ur part. But it was known too, at the ſame that the French had taken and condemned private ſhips, none of which are ſtipulated reſtored.

ere is a condeſcenſion in this article not reconcileable with thoſe ſentiments of ho neceſſary to be cheriſhed in a military or eſtabliſhment, and it will be recollected regret by our brave officers and ſeamen to ſtead in the public ſervice it affords no en-gement.

he next objection is of a ſerious nature and out of the ſixth and twenty fourth articles, preſent a queſtion, whether they be con-with the twenty fifth article of the Britiſh

this article of the Britiſh treaty the ſhips and privateers belonging to Great Britain owed to bring their prizes into the ports of United States, and to carry them away to aces mentioned in their commiſſions, and mutually ſtipulated "that no ſhelter or re-ſhall be given in their ports to ſuch as have ſerize upon the ſubjects or citizens of either ſaid parties, but if forced by ſtreſs of wea-the dangers of the ſea to enter therein, due care ſhall be taken to haſten their de-, and to cauſe them to retire as ſoon as . Nothing in this treaty contained ſhall be conſtrued to operate contrary to and exiſting public treaties with other gns or ſtates: *But the two parties agree while they continue in amity, neither of them future make any treaty that ſhall be incon-with this or the preceding article.*"

he ſixth article of the convention it is that "*the veſſels of the two nations and privateers, as well as their prizes ſhall be in the reſpective ports as thoſe of the nation voured*, and in general the two parties enjoy in the ports of each other, in regard merce and navigation, the privileges of t favoured nation."

to be obſerved, that not only the ſtatute treſs of 1798, produced by the repeated ſes on the part of the French government ſeries of 1778, between France and the States, has declared thoſe treaties no obligatory on the United States, but in nd article of this convention, France and ited States have agreed that they ſhall operation until they ſhall again negoci-come to an agreement on the ſubject.—e in the conſideration of this queſtion, t of the 25th article of the Britiſh treaty ſixth article of the French convention, nce can be made to thoſe ancient treaties ave no operation at this time, and had cording to the doctrine of the United the time the convention was ſigned.

Great Britain the United States ſtipulat-material things in the twenty-fifth arti-

t Britiſh ſhips of war might bring their nto the American ports.

no ſhelter or refuge ſhall be given in nerican ports to ſuch as have made prizes he ſubjects of Great Britain.

while the two parties continues in ami-ither of them will in future make any that ſhall be inconſiſtent with this arti-

l years ſubſequent to the Britiſh treaty h Convention is made, and by the ſixth *e veſſels of the French nation and their , as well as their prizes, ſhall be treat American ports as thoſe of the nation moſt*

In other words, they are to be treat of the Britiſh nation.

But in the Britiſh treaty ſuch a treatment is expreſly prohibited to the ſhips of any nation, enemy to Britain, that have made prize upon the ſubjects of Britain: and aware of the principle recognized by the nations, that an article in a ſubſequent treaty, contrary to a ſtipulation in a prior treaty, ſhall not be conſtrued or operate in derogation of the prior treaty, the parties to the Britiſh treaty, to obviate all diſputes and difficulties in the conſtruction of the treaties, further ſtipulated that while in amity neither of them would in future make any treaty that ſhall be inconſiſtant with that article. This clauſe in the twenty fifth article, if it has any national meaning, muſt be underſtood to mean that no ſubſequent treaty ſhould be made containing a ſtipulation which, *in words*, ſhould be inconſiſtent with that article, thereby avoiding all diſputes in the application of the laws of nations relative to the conſtruction of treaties.

However it is very much to be feared that France will claim a right of bringing the prizes taken by her ſhips from the Britiſh into our ports, and eſpecially when it is remembered how apt every nation is to inſiſt on that conſtruction of a treaty which is moſt convenient to itſelf. It is probable that both governments, the Britiſh and French, will put a conſtruction upon the 6th article very embarraſſing and diſagreeable to the United States.—The Britiſh may conſider it as inconſiſtent with the twenty-fifth article of their treaty, and conſequently an infraction of national faith, and a diſcontinuance of amity. The French may inſiſt on a practical application of the article inconſiſtent with the Britiſh treaty. Thus we are expoſed to be enthralled with one or both of theſe nations, unleſs the article be diſtinctly explained, and ſo explained that our national faith ſhall remain unimpaired and unſullied.

Such are the objections which have occured to the ratification of the French treaty in its preſent form, and which are ſuppoſed deſerving of the attention of the Senate and Preſident, to whom the treaty making power is confided.

They bring into conſideration the following queſtions:

1ſt. Whether in the preſent circumſtances of Europe, any treaty ſhould be made with France, which does not contain a reaſonable proviſion for the indemnification of property captured from American citizens before defenſive meaſures were authoriſed by our government?

2d. Whether it be expedient to reject the preſent convention?

3d. Whether it may not be ratified upon condition that the ſecond article, and ſo much of the ſixth and twenty fourth articles as relates to ſhips of war, privateers and their prizes be ſuſpended?

By the ſuſpenſion of the ſecond article the claims of indemnities will not be in ſo deſperate ſituation as that article places them, nor will any act be done on the part of the United States, that ſhall draw into queſtion whether they are not forever freed from the obligations of the ancient treaties with France.

By the ſuſpenſion of thoſe parts of the 6th and 24th articles which relate to ſhips of war, privateers and their prizes, the public faith will be kept with Great Britain in the manner our treaty with that nation ſeems to require.

ULPIAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, November 9.

IT was currently believed laſt night that the French have entered Rome, it is reported to be the diviſion of Gen. Pino, compoſed of 2000 French troops, beſides Ciſalpine, Piedmonteſe and Italian refugees, which were charged with that expedition.

November 12.

A Prague Gazette mentions that a Congreſs is to take place at Cracoaie, between Auſtria, Ruſſia and Pruſſia.

An Embaſſador from Ruſſia, is expected to arrive at Straſburg, and is to proceed to Luneville, or to Paris.

November 14.

General Berthier arrived here laſt night.

BORDEAUX, November 18

The Pariſian Journaliſts have been ſome days endeavouring to find out, where Lucien Buonaparte is gone. One ſends him to Germany, another to Italy, a third gives him important buſineſs to Ruſſia, and a fourth to England, and now they know not where he is gone. Theſe journaliſts are not the only perſons whom this journey has cauſed to make falſe conjectures, for the matter is yet a profound ſecret.

The interruption of all communication with Spain, on account of the epidemic, which has ravaged ſeveral parts of that country, prevents the Americans ſupplying us as they have hitherto done with colonial produce. This interruption has conſequently conſiderably raiſed the prices of thoſe articles, but it will ſoon ceaſe, as we have certain accounts of the epidemic being conſiderably on the decline.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 1.

Fortune yet favours the arms of Paſſawan Oglou. After having defeated the United Pachas in ſeveral battles, his army, which is ſo greatly augmented as to cauſe the utmoſt inquietude for the fate of the Empire, is rapidly marching towards Belgrade. The Pacha of that city is making every poſſible diſpoſition, and ſtrong reinforcements have now been ſent him for its defence; but it is much feared, all oppoſition will prove fruitleſs.

The laſt letters from the Camp of the Grand Vizier, mentions that they are waiting the arrival of an Engliſh army, which is to make a deſcent on the coaſt of Egypt, whilſt the army of the Grand Vizier, will attempt to paſs the deſert, to attack Belbeys and El-Ariſh, although the Ottoman army has received conſiderable reinforcements, it is not believed they will be able to accompliſh the croſſing of the Deſert, the French having erected on the frontiers, ſuch fortifications as will prevent their march. We have beſides certain news that General Menou has ſucceeded in forming a certain number of battalions, compoſed of Greeks, Jews, and Natives. It is alſo ſaid that the Beys of Upper Egypt have furniſhed ſome detachments of Mamelukes; which has not a little contributed to conſolidate the inhabitants of the Delta in favour of the French.

LONDON, November 17.

M. Maurix, Secretary to Count Cobentzel, yeſterday arrived in town from Paris, with diſpatches for the Imperial Miniſter, Count Stahrenberg, the purport of which were immediately ſubmitted to our Cabinet and were the ſubject of much deliberation. The conferences laſted till paſt ten o'clock. The Emperor it is ſtated, is anxious to include Great Britain in the negociations: It is believed the French Government is diſpoſed to accede to his wiſhes, and that a Miniſter from this country will be admitted to the Congreſs of Luneville. M. Maurix did not reach town till one o'clock, in conſequence of ſome delay in examining his paſſports at Dover.

The packet which brought M. Maurix to Dover, has poſſeſſed us of Paris papers to the 12th inſtant by theſe it appears that Count Cobentzel and Joſeph Buonaparte, arrived at Luneville on the 7th inſtant the former was ſaluted with 19 pieces of cannon, the latter by the ringing of the bell only. The Caſtle not being ready for their accommodation, they were lodged in private houſes.

Letters from Bologna, of the 25th ſtate, that the French to the number of 20 000, were advancing towards Perouſe, they had impoſed contributions to the amount of two and a half millions.

A letter from Frankfort, dated November 5, announces that preparations were making at Grodno, for the reception of the Emperor Paul, and that quarters were preparing for the army of Luthuania; it adds that "the deſtination of the three Ruſſian armies formed in Luthuania; and Little Poland, ſtill remains a myſtery, but that theſe armies are daily receiving reinforcements.

American Intelligence.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 1.

There was inſerted in yeſterday's Federaliſt, a letter from Colonel Burr, which we venture to predict can be conceived in no other light than as additional evidence of his fitneſs to fill the Preſidential chair.

Colonel Burr therein *diſclaims* "*all competition with Mr. Jefferſon.*" He very modeſtly expreſſes his belief that "*he will not have an equal number of votes with*" that gentleman, and diffidently ſuppoſes that "*the federal party can entertain no wiſh for ſuch an exchange.*" He informs his friends that "*they would diſhonour his views and inſult his feelings by a ſuſpicion that he would be inſtrumental in counteracting the wiſhes of the* United States.

Declarations thus patriotic were expected from Colonel Burr, and are *literally* ſuch as to aſſure his acceptance of the important office of Preſident, if the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſhall determine in his favour.

We believe that Colonel Burr would *of choice* decline a competition. We believe that his feelings would be inſulted by a ſuppoſition that he would be inſtrumental in counteracting the wiſhes of the United States. But if the rigorous conſtruction of the "*competition*" ſhall prevail ſo as to embrace even *involuntary* competition, it ſubſtantially operates a deſtruction of what Colonel Burr clings to as a principle—to wit, that he will never be inſtrumental in counteracting the wiſhes of the United States. For how otherwiſe, in the name of common ſenſe, could Colonel Burr become inſtrumental in thus counteracting the wiſhes of the United States, than by refuſing, after the people at large have acted upon the occaſion, to acquieſce in any election which Congreſs, or rather the *United States* in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall think proper to make?

It is proper in our judgment to adhere to long eſtabliſhed and ancient rules of conſtruction in all caſes, where there exiſts no apparent neceſſity for ſetting them aſide. It is proper to expound the letter in queſtion *ut magis valeat quam pereat*, and this admitted, any other expoſition of the ſentiments contained in Colonel Burr's letter, than that here contended for, ought in juſtice to be overruled.

If the voice of the people is to be reſorted to, where elſe can it be diſcovered than in the vote of their electors?

What does the language of the people expreſs in this vote? Why certainly, that in their opinion Mr. Jefferſon is equal to Colonel Burr, and Colonel Burr equal to Mr. Jefferſon!

They are thus preſented to the United States

To the wiſdom of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, after due deliberation both upon their poſitive and negative merits, is ſubmitted the choice between them; and with this deciſion however it is likely to terminate—Colonel Burr ought not, conſiſtently with the principles he has profeſſed by his proxy General Smith, to interfere in any manner whatever.

BOSTON, December 31.

Meſſrs. Burr and Jefferſon will have the majority of votes;—and having an equal number the Houſe of Repreſentatives, (if they can not will decide, which is to be the Preſident. they do not agree, the people will have another chance to elect a Preſident; in which caſe the ſeveral ſtates are divided into diſtricts, ſenſe of the people will be fully ascertained and both parties will be ſatisfied with the reſult. The other will be Vice Preſident of courſe. It is to be expected, that the ſtates will vote as follows:

	For Burr.	For Jefferſon.
New Hampſhire	1	New York 1
Maſſachuſetts	1	Pennſylvania 1
Rhode Iſland	1	Virginia 1
Connecticut	1	N. Carolina 1
New Jerſey	1	Georgia 1
Delaware	1	Kentucky 1
Maryland	1	Tennеſſee 1
South Carolina	1	
	8	7

Vermont being repreſented by Gen. Morris and Mr. Lyon, will not, it is probable agree to vote for either: in which caſe the vote of the ſtate will be loſt. If they ſhould agree and vote for Mr. Burr, he will be Preſident; in which caſe it is to be expected that etiquette will not permit Mr. Jefferſon or Mr. Adams to accept the Vice Preſidency, that office will become vacant. If the contrary policy be adopted, Mr. Jefferſon will be Preſident, and Mr. Burr Vice Preſident.

It is an important and conſoling fact, that it is already aſcertained from the returns of electoral votes, that *John Adams* has been re elected Preſident of the United States, by a majority of all the free people thereof. This fact ought to be proclaimed to the world, that the reputation of our country may not ſink in the eſtimation of the wiſe and good of other countries, who will regret that any policy ſhall impoſe on the United States a Chief Magiſtrate elected by the influence of Negro ſlaves—If any one doubts the fact, let him have recourſe to the cenſus of the United States.

There are about 500 000 ſlaves in the United States, who have no more voice in the election of Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, than 500,000 New England horſes, hogs and oxen. Yet thoſe 500 000 ſlaves (at leaſt their maſters for them) chooſe 15 electors of Preſident of the United States!—Whereas the owners of the 500,000 New England horſes, hogs and oxen, have not a ſingle vote more in conſequence of holding this property.

"The whole number of ſlaves in the United States in the year 1791, was 647,697—of which not 25,000 belong to the 7 ſtates which have voted unanimouſly for Adams and Pinckney."

Two gentlemen converſing the other day, on the reſult of the late Preſidential election, one of them obſerved, that though the democrats had obtained their Preſident it would not, ſuch was their itch for ſlander, be more than three months before they would abuſe him:—It may be ſo, ſaid the other, "for what does it ſignify to have a football, if we can't kick it."

NEW YORK, January 3.

Nothing is more idle than to ſuffer alarms from the repetition of old proverbs. That a "green Chriſtmas ſhould make a fat church yard," is not to be admitted, without caution, as a general truth. We ſhould at leaſt be able to prove that the fact is common, and that a "froſty Chriſtmas makes a lean church yard." How ſtands the facts for the laſt ten years?

The winter of 1788—89, was rather more ſevere than uſual. The ſummer following prevailed meaſles and influenza—but no mortal diſeaſe in the country generally. In a few places prevailed the ſcarlatina anginoſa.

The winter of 1789—'90 was remarkably mild—Snow, ſleet and rain fell in abundance, but no froſt to harden the earth till February, and then not more than a week. The ſurface of the earth was mud, almoſt the whole winter.

The ſummer following, the ſame diſeaſes prevailed, but no unuſual mortality. The two following winters were of unuſual levenity. In 1791 appeared the malignant fever in New York, and in 1792 a very mortal angina ſcarlatina. The winter of 1792—3 was of common ſeverity—it began early—our rivers were cloſed by the 10th of December—the next ſummer appeared the yellow fever, and the angina raged. The winter of 1793—4 was milder, but not of the mildeſt ſort. The ſame malignant complaints and dyſentery prevailed. The autumn of 1794 we had a green Chriſtmas, a mild winter, and a ſickly ſummer ſucceeded but not univerſally. The next winter was as uſual, and the ſummer of 1796 more healthy, but yellow fever and angina affected many towns.

The winter of 1796—7, was more than uſually ſevere; the following ſummer was healthy generally in the northern ſtates, but ſeveral towns in theſe, and the ſouthern ſtates was ſeverely affected with the malignant fever. The winter of 1797—8, was moſt ſevere, and followed by the moſt general prevalence of malignant fevers and dyſenteries—The winter of 1798—9, was equally ſevere and more lengthy, the ſummer following was leſs ſickly, but not free from malignant fevers. The laſt winter was much milder in the northern ſtates, and the ſummer following in general remarkably healthful. We ſee therefore the ſevereſt winters as the mildeſt, followed by mortal diſeaſes.

The autumn of 1774—was like the preſent—we had a green Chriſtmas, and a very mild winter. In 1775, malignant dyſentery was very prevalent. But unfortunately for the adage, that diſeaſe and angina maligna were more mortal in many places in 1778, than in 1775; and the dyſentery was more prevalent in 1776 and 1777, after winters of uſual ſeverity, than in 1775, after the very mild winter.

The remarkable mild winters of 1754—5 and 1755—6, when veſſels ſailed from New York to Albany in January, were followed by no general ſickneſs, although the dyſentery and angina affected particular towns. The ſummer of 1778—9, was as uſual; but the latter part, winter was as mild as ever known. Peaches bloſſomed in February—yet the following ſummer was uncommonly healthful.

...ntary exertions which have on thi... been made for the immediate repression ... and in support of the laws and ... are therefore entitled to my highest ...

... of the Hous of Commons.

... the circumstances of the present meet... desirous of asking of you such Supplies ... may be necessary for carrying on the pub... unless the parliament of the United ... of Great Britain and Ireland may con... be assembled. The Estimates for that pur... be laid before you; and I have no doubt ... readiness to make such provisions as the ... interest may appear to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

I have directed Copies to be laid before you ... communications which have been recent... between me and the French Govern... reflecting the commencement of negocia... and peace. You will see in them fresh and ... proofs of my earnest desire to contribute ... re-establishment of general tranquility. ... desire on my part has hitherto been unhap... frustrated, by the determination of the enemy ... only on a separate negociation, in which ... impossible for me to engage, consistently ... with public faith, or with a due regard to ... permanent security of Europe.

My anxiety for the speedy restoration o... peace remains unaltered; and there will be no ... obstacles nor delay on my part to the adoption of ... such measures as may best tend to promote and ... accelerate that desirable end, consistently with ... the honour of this country, and the true interest ... of my people; but if the disposition of our ene... mies should continue to render this great object ... of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacri... fice of these essential considerations, on the main ... tenance of which all its advantages must depend ... you will, I am confident, persevere in affording ... me the same loyal and steady support which I ... have experienced through the whole of this im... portant contest, and which has, under the bless... ing of Providence, enabled me, during a period ... of such unexampled difficulty and calamity to all ... the surrounding nations, to maintain, unimpair... ed, the security and honour of these kingdoms."

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23

It appears by one of our London papers, that in the town of Arrah province of Bengal, 2000 thatched houses have been lately consumed by fire, with most of the furniture. It was ascertained, that 50 persons perished.

The treaty with France having been previously ... for the use of the members, Mr. Morris ... Wednesday the adoption of a rule, en... ing on the members secrecy in the case of all ... future treaties and the proceedings thereon, un... less it should be otherwise directed by the Senate. The motion made did not in the least affect the proceedings of the Senate as to the Treaty now ... On the motion the Senate were ... divided; and the Vice-President gave ... the casting vote in favour of it.

... In debating this motion, one un... stood that the time of offering it was ... might tend to impeach the conduct ... the instance of the treaty before ... which there had been no special ... of secrecy, and because its provisions ... in themselves; it was alledged by ... against the motion, that the true ... would be, that in all cases of treaties ... President recommended secrecy, the ... should exist until revoked by the Sen...

... from Captain Shaw, of the United ... Enterprize, of 14 guns, to a friend ... dated Philadelphia, December 12, ... announcing the return of health which he ... from a West India climate, says, ... to inform you of my good success ... cruise—I have in my last cruise ... full of vessels, made 300 French ... and wounded or men, taken 40 ... artillery, and also a land of infantry—... more than I could have contem...

... a letter from on board the George ... frigate, Captain Bainbridge, dated ... October 14, 1800.

... to inform you that we are to set off ... to-morrow for Constantinople, which ... detain us from our country at least ... We are going to carry presents ... of Algiers to the Grand Seignor. ... with us 20 gentlemen, 100 be... 70 Turkish women, 2 lions, 2 tigers, ... sheep besides jewels and money. ... stopped on our going and we had only ... between romance and slavery.—... hoisted the red flag to our main top ... head.

... understood, that Captain O'Brien ... a penalty on the part of the ... of 50,000 dollars for the late ... of the cargo of the ...

... Lord and Lady Elgin's benefit ... and amount to any increase of subsc... therefore, these are there... persons from troubling him on ... intention to pay no more of ... will thank them to forbear ...

MARY ELGIN.

... 1801.

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1801.

When the expected change of administration takes place, it is published all our evils political and moral are to be done away at once. We shall have no more taxes—no ministers abroad—salaries are to be reduced one half—the friends of the new administration will serve the public for a song or with a song—sedition and alien laws will be annulled—the debts will be extinguished or sponged—the navy and army be annihilated—we shall have no more party spirit—the lamb will lie down with the lion—every hungry office seeker will be gratified—brambles will cast their thorns and bear apples of gold—the clouds will pour down fat turkies and canvas back ducks—and our land shall overflow with liberty and the rights of man!!!

The new Census of Vermont has disclosed a very serious fact.—In those towns where Jacobinism has been suffered to prevail, a decrease of numbers has uniformly been the result.—While towns much inferior in soil, where federalism has prevailed have increased beyond any reasonable calculation.——This is evidenced in Bennington, where a Jacobin press is established) which in 1791, contained 2377, inhabitants, and which now contains but 2337. Pownal is reduced from 1746 to 1700, and Shaftsbury from 1999 to 1929. Jacobinism is a political pestilence;—its effects upon towns are similar to those of the yellow fever, and Boards of Health ought to be established to prevent the spread of the one as much as the other.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

January 9, 1801.

	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Beef, per lb. from	3	to	5	
Pork,	3		4	
Mutton,	4		6	
Veal,	4		6	
Venison,	3		4	
Flour, superfine, per cwt.			2	
common	1	25	1	50
buckwheat,	1		1	10
Indian Meal, per bushel,		33		44
Potatoes,		25		33
Turnips,		20		25
Apples,		50		75
Oats,		20		25
Butter, per lb.		10		13
Hogs Lard,		5		7
Eggs, per dozen,		7		12
Turkeys, a piece,		40		60
Geese,		25		33
Ducks,		12		17
Fowls,		7		10

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, and part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water Streets in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is 90 feet by 120. The Subscriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough and would wish to settle all his affairs before his departure.

MORDECAI M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE in Water Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Lot 90 feet by 100. The Subscriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as soon as he can make sale, and wishes to settle all his affairs before his departure.

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, January 1, 1801.

A.

ANDERSON JAMES, Pittsburgh; Allison George, Elizabth town; Allin John, Miller's run; Auld Robert, Pittsburgh; Atkinson Alexander.

B.

Barkley John, Pittsburgh; Ball Joseph, care of James Sharp; Beggs Joseph, Racoon; Beaty James, Barnett John, care of Andrew M'Farlane; Beer Robert, Pittsburgh; Bonner Wm. care of Wm. M'Cune, Brotherton Robert and John; Ballie Samuel, M'Kee's Port; Bradford Peter, Broadley James, Brouder John, Beavery Bigelow Christian, Elizabeth township; Blair James, Bleam John, Pitt township, 2; Bargets Wm. Pittsburgh; Brant George, Brown Thos. Black Samuel, Perkinson's ferry; Bennet Wm. Pittsburgh, 2.

C.

Cannon Robert, care of J. Sturgeon; Carrell James, care of David Carnarthan; Curry Richard jun. Cooper Martin, Cheese Edward, Chambers John, Callard Jacob, Camp David, Clements Francis, 2; Cooney or William, Cochran Andrew, 2; Cooney or William, Cochran Andrew, Clingan Wm. Cottrell Joseph and Samuel, Coley Francis, Curry Robert, Clark Joseph, Versailles township; Crawford John, Long run; Culbertson Ralph, carpenter, 3; Corbley John, Clements Saunders, Chartiers; Colwell Robert, Connel Daniel, Young.

D.

Dunlop Jerry, Dunlop James, Pittsburgh, 2; Dunlop John, Davison John or Robert, care of William Dunning; David Sarah, Coulter ...; Daniel Joel, Donelly John, Donnell ... Yough; Dailey John, Yough; Deary John, care of Dunning M'Nair.

E.

Elliot Thomas, care of Mark Deary; Elliot James, Montour's run; Eaken John, Edgar Adam, Miller's run.

F.

Fowler Alexander, 3; Fulton Wm. Forbell Thomas, care of John Smart.

G.

Graham Wm. 2; Graham Thomas, Graham Paul, Gray Wm. Pittsburgh; Glass Sarah, Pittsburgh; Gilson Thomas, Gordon David, care of Wm. Algen; Gib Alexander, Racoon; Geofeborn George, Gallauher John, care of Mary Murphy; Gillilan James, Glinn Charles, Noblesburgh; Galbraith John, Galbraith Hugh, Guthrie William.

H.

Hunter George, Versailles township, 2; Henderson Robert, Pittsburgh; Hay John, Beaver; Horner James, Hoover John, Hughes Thomas, Hutchilso Samuel, Hambelton Archibald, Hellman Jacob, Huey Edward, Hicks Wm. Pittsburgh.

I.

Johnston John, lieut. care of John Reed; Johnston Charles, Johnson Samuel, Johnson Josiah, Ivins John, 2; Jones John, M'Kee's Port; Irwin David, Imbrie James, care of Wm. Cunningham, Irwin Christopher.

K.

Knox Wm. Pittsburgh; King Rubin, 2; Kingan John, Kinkaid Michael, Kidd Robert, care of Thomas Thompson, Kerr David, Kinner Valentine, Kintner Tryon Jeremiah, King E. Georgetown.

L.

Lucas C. B. J. Laird James, Lloyd Isaac, M'Kee's Port, Long David, Beaver creek; Langan Wm. Logan David.

M.

M'Farland Andrew, M'Millan Wm. near M'Kee's Port, 2; M'Kee James, M'Fotrige George, Shenango, 2; Moorhead Wm. care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Connel James, M'Dill Hugh, Yough; M'Question John, Maybury Richard, M'Gollough Patrick, M'Auley Wm. Neshanock; M'Gibbeny James, M'Elroy Mary, care of John Nesbit; M'Natten Daniel, Moore John, care of Wm. Steel; Morgan Charles M'Crosky Henry, Robinson's run; M'Guigan Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Mortimer John and Wm. M'Inench James, Morton John, Robinson's run; Matthews Charles, Murt, Patrick, care of mr. White, Pittsburgh; M'Nair Dunniop, 3; M'Phelemy Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; M'Clellan Wm. Noblesburgh; M'Millen Thomas, Morrison William, Martin Alexander, Elisabeth town; M'Creery Wm. M'Keefock Daniel, care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Collough James, Georgetown; Morrison Wm. M'Sparin Duncan, Slippery rock; Mitchel James, care of Samuel M'Cord, 2; M'Quillin Garret, M'Auley Cornelius, M'Elheny Elizabeth Morrison James, Pittsburgh; Mercer Samuel, Pittsburgh; M'Giffin Ebenezer, Pittsburgh, 3; M'Farlane Moses, M'Neal Jane, Pittsburgh; Mulholland Rody, Mortimer Wm. and John Shewango; M'Gennes's Wm. Martin Hugh, Plumb township.

N.

Nesbit Rebecca, Neely Benjamin, care of Andrew M'Intire.

P.

Potter Joseph, care of rev. mr. Riddle, 2; Penny John, Pashmore Jesse, East Liberty; Parker John, Georgetown; Petticrew Edward, care of Robert Colhoon.

R.

Reed Wm. Reed John, on Allegheny; Reed John, Noblesburgh; Reed Andrew, Reed Solomon, 2; Rogers Samuel, care of John Gormley; Rollins Anthony, Rathar John, Kippey Samuel, Rankan Wm. Elizabeth township; Robinson David, Yough; Richardson Hugh, care of Hugh Sterling; Renilon Joseph, Ramsey James C. 2.

S.

Scullman Edward, Spears Andrew, Stoon run; Springer Joseph, Turtle creek; Stewart James, Sproul Robert, 2; Summers Elizabeth, Stump Mrs. Stealy Jane, Simpson Joseph, care of John Irwin, 3; Small Wm. Shaw John, Pitt.

T.

Thompson Samuel, care of John Heron, esq. 2; Thompson Henry, Versailles township, 2; Trough Peter, Telly Hugh, Thompson Thomas, Tod George, Esq.

U.

Updegraff Abner, Pittsburgh.

W.

Wilson Francis, 2; Wilson John, St. Clair township; Walker Thomas, Walker James, Wright Zadock; 2. Wilson James, care of Rev. James Powers; Wilson Francis, 2; Withrop John, Ware John, care of General Wilkins; Well Henry, Wall Garret, Whiteside James, Noblesburgh; Wiggins Edward, Buffaloe creek.

Y.

Young John, carpenter; Yankey Michael.

Z.

Zeller Jones.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

TUITION

ACCORDING to a former notice ... SCHOOL is opened in the house ... Watson, in Water street. The days ... every Tuesday, Thursday and Sa... to half past two o'clock, and from ... evening until nine, at the rate of ... quarter. Private Lessons may be had ... time in the day either at the school ... house in town, at Six Dollars a qu...

The School has been opened under ... hopes, particularly the wants of a ... of scholars, but the Teacher hopes by ... and desire to excel, to give the pupils in ... of the French language that he will ... patronage of all those who are desirous ... their children instructed in that useful ...

CHARLES B...

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1801.

WILLIAM CHRI...

Returns his best thanks to his cust... the favours received, and is just ... to them that he is now ... ment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell at the most redu... for Cash—and amongst which are th... ing Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, part... London brown, and the most fa... mixed 7-4 broadcloths.

Low priced plains and 6-4 cloths.

Plain, grey, and elastic fript coatings.

Half thicks, kerseys, green baize, flanne...

Large rose blankets.

London fript, and a variety of fancy ...

Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys...

Black, blue, green, and purple calimanc...

Black, blue, green, and purple taboret...

Black, blue, green, and purple durants...

Black, white and salmon coloured glove...

Books and Stationary.

Queensware and China ...

Hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and boh...

Coffee, loaf, lump and Muscovado suga...

Common groceries of every denomination...

Also, a quantity of Castings and Ba... a regular supply of which will be kept u... a view of accommodating merchants de... the Ohio.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1801.

The Mail from the East ... had not arrived when this p... was put to press.

An Address to the Tooth Ache,

(From vol. 4 of Burn's Poems.)

My curse upon your venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums alang;
And thro' my lugs gies mony a twang,
Wi' gnawing vengeance;
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang,
Like racking engines.

When fevers burn, or agues freeze,
Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic squeezes,
Our neighbour's sympathy may ease us,
Wi' pitying moan;
But thee—thou hell o' all diseases,
Ay mocks our groan!

Adown my beard the slaver trickle I
I throw the wee stools o'er the mickle,
As round the fire the giglets keckle,
To see me loup;
While raving mad I wish a heckle
Were in their doup.

O'a' the monstrous tribe o' ills,
Ill hearts, daft bargains, cutty stools,
Or worthy friends rak'd in the mools,
Sad sight to see!
The tricks o' knaves, or fash o' fools,
Thou bear'st the gree.

Where'er that place be priests ca' hell,
Whence all the tones of misery yell,
And rankèd plagues their numbers tell,
In dreadful raw,
Thou, Toothache, surely bear'st the bell
Amang them a'!

O, thou grim, mischief-making chiel,
That jars the gates of discord squeel,
Till daft mankind aft dance and reel,
In gore a shoe thick;—
Gie a' the face of Scotland's weal
A lowmond's tooth ache!

Remedy in swallowing Pins.

IN the dangerous case of pins swallowed accident, swallow one egg, ... the course of an hour after another, ... infallible remedy for carrying off pins, if ... immediately after they have been swallow... ... before the pins have worked themselves into the coats of the ... bowels.

SALEM, December ...

Captain Brown, while at Algiers, October ... was informed by Mr. Offley, the ... Consul, that the French had been very successful lately against the Turkish army—that the French forces were 30 or 40,000 strong, and ... the natives having joined their ... French General having embraced the Mahometan religion & married a Princess of Egypt, ... those of policy which had the interest of his country.

Mr. Varnum in the House of Representatives of the United States, called up the ... Wednesday the 28th December, for ... the recess Regiment of Artillery to ... ing—it was carried in the affirmative ... 46 to 41.

On the whole, we have reason to be cautious in crediting popular remarks. It is very evident that heat and cold are not the most influential agents directly in generating epidemic diseases

TRENTON, January 6.

By the return of votes, our readers will perceive, that Messrs. *Mott, Rimer, Condit, Helm* and *Southard*, composing the democratic ticket, are elected members of Congress by a majority of about 500 votes. It will be recollected, that in our last, we stated, from the information we had received, that the federal ticket would probably succeed by a majority of between 1000 and 1500 votes. This calculation was founded upon the ordinary results of elections in this state, and was fully justified by that for members of the legislature, held in October last—but, it has failed!——The numbers of votes given in by the counties of Essex and Morris, has not only exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the democratic ticket, but out strips all calculation founded on precedent or reason, and justly excites *a wonder*, when the population of those counties is compared with that of the large counties of Burlington and Hunterdon. This *wonder*, however, will cease when we state, and from the most respectable authority, that in Morris and Essex not only girls of the *age of eighteen*, but even *married women*, were actually admitted to vote. In Suffex, also, we are credibly informed, that the same illegal practices took place. Such being the state of things the election will probably be disputed at the next Congress. We cannot here forbear to state, that the *federalists* have been *shamefully negligent of their duty*. They had votes enough in the state, *good and legal votes*, to overbalance all those of their opponents, legal *and illegal*.

LANCASTER, December 24.

The following Motion, made by Mr. Roberts, and seconded by Mr. Boileau, is now on the Table of the House of Representatives:

"Whereas Precedents, Ajudications, and reported Cases, which have arisen out of the Statute Laws of Great Britain, being inapplicable in this Commonwealth, on account of the difference in the nature of the Government, and in the habits and manners of the People; and as all useless delay, is a denial of Justice, it becomes necessary, for the furtherance thereof, to prevent the time of the Courts from being taken up by reference to such Precedents, Ajudications, and reported Cases: And whereas the several Courts of this Commonwealth, notwithstanding our separation from Great Britain, retain many of the intricate modes practised under that Government; which, on account of abstruse and technical phrases, is ill-suited to the plain and simple nature of a Republican form of Government, where the intention of the People, in its adoption, must have been to adopt the interest of the Citizens at large. And as it is evident, under existing difficulties, that several years study are necessary to enable Citizens to pursue their own Causes through a Court; it cannot be supposed, that those who are deprived of an opportunity of that study, can receive the benefits from our Courts, as fully as it was intended they should, under our valuable political institution. Thereof,

"Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill, to prevent the reading, in the Courts of our Commonwealth, of any Precedent, or reported Case of any Ajudication, that may have been established, or that may have taken place in any Court of Great Britain, of any nature or kind whatsoever; and to authorize and require the Governor to employ a suitable character or characters to simplify; or, if he should deem it more expedient, to require from the Judges of the Supreme Court, a simplification of the proceedings of the several Courts within this Commonwealth; in order that the obtaining of Justice, in any case, may be more plain, cheap, and certain; and make report to this House.

There is also a motion, which was brought forward yesterday, lying on the Table, Resolving, that a Committee be appointed to examine and report the most convenient, proper, and advantageous place to fix the permanent Seat of the Government of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; having a due regard to the future, as well as the present, population thereof.

While we are engaged in the laudable undertaking of abolishing the English laws and prohibiting the reading of their law books in our courts, [illegible] will no doubt in due time be taken for [illegible] the English tongue, which, as well as the laws, has a tendency "to bind us to the various system of the British government." [illegible] as this cannot be accomplished at once, I would in the mean time recommend that the [illegible] in stile should be instantly adopted in all official communications and proceedings.—This reform is already done by Governor Monroe, [illegible] I am sorry to see, has got the start of our Governor in business.—Thus, instead of saying men or persons, as would formerly have been the case, he uses the word citizens, even though it should be repeated an hundred times. Instead of saying such a one was charged with an offence, he says such an act was denounced. Instead of officers, he says, public functionaries, and instead of saying implicated, involved or concerned he says compromitted, which is not English, but a derivative from the verb compromettre. How praise-worthy is this phraseology of the Citizen Governor!

ORACLE

"Save a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat."—OLD ADAGE.

We are credibly informed, (says a Jersey paper) that the noted JOHN FRIES, who was late pardoned by the President of the United States, while under the sentence of death for the crime of Treason, was present at a meeting late held in Pennsylvania, for the purpose of preventing the re-election of that very man whose prudent interposition had, but a few months since, wrested him from the very jaws of death. [illegible] statement of this fact will undoubtedly be sufficient to produce, in the minds of all reasonable and good men, the strongest sensations of abhorrence of the wretch who can thus outrage every grateful feeling which the human heart is susceptible; but, when we reflect on this transaction, and call to mind how much the President has suffered from his merciful interposition, we cannot forbear to express in the strongest terms, our indignation at the conduct of this wretched, unaccountable being, who now, as if to justify the malignant predictions of the revilers of his deliverer, comes forward the avowed enemy of him to whom he is indebted for his life.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

The ship Neptune, Dandelot, has arrived at the Point, a cartel from Bordeaux, which place she left the 2d, and the river the 20th of November. She brings Paris Gazettes to the 16th of November from which we shall extract for our next. Captain Dandelot, who came up to town this morning, informs that the utmost tranquility prevails in interior of France, and that the Congress at Luneville were proceeding in the discussion of the objects of their mission. The people of France evince an ardent desire for peace with the United States.

There are a number of passengers on board, one of whom is GENERAL IRA ALLEN, of Vermont.

The British spoliations on American commerce amounted to FOUR MILLIONS of dollars, when Mr. Jay obtained by treaty a PROMISE of restitution. The French spoliations amount to TWENTY MILLIONS, for which not even a PROMISE of restitution is obtained by the late "Convention." The British Treaty produced such a convulsion in this country, that nothing but the weight of WASHINGTON'S personal character saved the government from destruction.—The French treaty will go quietly into operation, from the affectionate regard of one party for France, and the principle of supporting government which actuates the other.

Hufeland, a German writer, in his art of prolonging life, gives the following description of a man, who, from physical and moral causes, is most likely to live to a great age.—"*He should be of the middle size, well proportioned, hair chesnut colour, head rather large than small, veins strong, shoulders round, breast large, voice manly, sense exquisite, pulse slow and uniform, stomach excellent, appetite keen, fond of the table without giving himself up too much to its pleasures, eating sparely, rarely thirsty; an ardent thirst being a sign of rapid consumption; countenance serene, eye quick, heart accessible to love, to hope, and to joy, but inaccessible to hate, to choler, and to envy; fond of business, meditations, and agreeable reveries, an oprimist, in the full force of the term; friend of nature, and of domestic happiness, without ambition, without avarice, without inquietude.—A man thus formed will live from 110 to 140 years.*"

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1801.

Among the benefits to be derived from a change of administration, we may enumerate the following:—

1st. The pages of the Aurora, and its little dependant papers, will be no longer stained with calumny and abuse of upright men; but will for four years, be filled with eulogies on the administration. This exchange will be much for the better—as praise is more commendable than blame. If the administration should be good, the praise will be merited—if evil, still the Aurora, to be consistent, must applaud it—and the *praise* of a *bad* administration, is a less evil than the *abuse* of a good one.

2d. The friends of the late and present administration will have a favourable opportunity to shew the excellence of their principles and their superior merit, by treating the government with respect in the hands of men they do not like. The papers of that party will not be filled with lies and slander against the constituted authorities; but with a dignity that disdains the meanness and the baseness of bringing the laws into contempt, they will strive to give efficacy to the government.

3d. The pretended republicans, who rail at the marks of respect paid to Gen. Washington and Mr. Adams, and who have already celebrated the accession of their idol, Jefferson, with magnificent festivals, will now learn that there is a wide difference between *directing* and *obeying*, the administration of government—between the responsibility of *acting* at the head of affairs, and the responsibility of *complaining* at the acts of others.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at last December Term, directed that a Court of Nisi Prius for Philadelphia county, be held on Monday, the 2d day of March next, and continue two weeks, that the first week of Nisi Prius be appointed for trials by general jury, the second week for the first period of trials by special jury; that the first week of March term, beginning on Monday, the 16th of March, be allotted to the second period of trials by special jury, and the second week for arguments.

That Circuit Courts be held as follows:

By Chief Justice Shippen and Judge Smith.

For Chester County on Monday	25th May, 1801.
Delaware	1st June
Northampton	8th ditto
Bucks	15th ditto
Montgomery	22d ditto

By Judges Yeates and Brackenridge.

For Lancaster County on Monday	13th April
York	20th ditto
Carlisle	27th ditto
to continue two weeks.	
Mifflin	11th May
Huntingdon	18th ditto

RETURN

OF THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS,
And of the number of Slaves,
IN PENNSYLVANIA,
Contrasted with the Return made in the year 1793.

Counties.	1793. Tax. Inhabitants.	1800. Tax. Inhabitants.	1800. Slaves.
Philadelphia	7088	6625	43
Do. County	6835	7919	38
Delaware	2216	2285	8
Bucks	4644	5089	11
Chester	5270	6125	58
Montgomery	4360	4742	27
Lancaster	6409	7834	115
York } Adams }	6947	5133 / 2568	65 / 94
Cumberland	3869	4313	143
Berks	5511	6325	57
Dauphin	3481	3982	85
Northamp. } Wayne }	4597	5346 / 573	7
Bedford	2881	2317	6
Huntingdon	1717	2559	22
Somerset		1661	
Northumber.	3878	5131	19
Luzerne	1409	2305	11
Lycoming		1382	20
Mifflin	2463	2699	23
Center		1341	
Westmoreland	3451	4404	52
Fayette	2844	3779	104
Washington	5045	5094	168
Allegheny	2510	2501	64
Greene		1576	19
Franklin	3570	3775	186
Beaver		859	
Butler		871	
Mercer		535	
Crawford		587	
Venango		293	
Erie		461	3
Warren		52	
Armstrong		294	
Total,	91115	113355	1448

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.
January 23, 1801.

	Dolls. Cts.	Dols. Cts.
Beef, per lb.	from 3	to 5
Pork,	3	4
Mutton,	4	6
Veal,	4	6
Venison,	3	4
Flour, superfine, per cwt.		2
common	1 25	1 50
buckwheat,	1	1 10
Indian Meal, per bushel,	33	44
Potatoes,	25	33
Turnips,	20	25
Apples,	50	75
Oats,	20	25
Butter, per lb.	10	13
Hogs Lard,	5	7
Eggs, per dozen,	7	12
Turkeys, a piece,	40	60
Geese,	25	33
Ducks,	12	17
Fowls,	7	10

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY.

THE present establishment, and future prospects of more extensive usefulness of the Pittsburgh Academy, so well situated for the general benefit of the Western Country, must be highly pleasing to all who value the education of youth.

The Trustees anxiously disposed to promote the growth, prosperity and usefulness of the Academy have engaged two masters (one of them a respectable clergyman) of education, character, skill and experience; who teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing.

They have also appointed three Inspectors, to "have the superintendance of the Schools and take care that the Tuition money be collected and paid to the Treasurer." The Inspectors visit the schools and examine the scholars monthly, and occasionally at other times, enquire into the discipline and good order of the school, and into the behaviour and improvement of the scholars, and take all due pains to promote good manners, and good education in the Academy.

The amount of the Tuition money is incompetent to pay the salaries of the masters; and for this purpose, besides the aid of the interest of money lent on security, occasional advances are necessary.

It is submitted in a particular manner to the inhabitants of this borough and its vicinity, whether it is not for the interest of all to cherish with peculiar zeal, affection and liberality a permanent establishment among themselves for the instruction of youth; and whether this be not an object of the first importance, and well deserving singular encouragement.

Those who send scholars to the Academy are especially admonished of the necessity of regular quarterly payments. Bills of the Tuition money then due will be sent out to each by the principal or first master of the school on the first of January, April, July, and October; and it is expected that immediate payment will then be made to the Treasurer. On a punctual compliance with this, the Trustees must rely for a faithful performance of their engagements to the masters; and it is earnestly hoped, that parents and guardians of scholars will lay this to heart.

It is proper to remark for the information of those who live at a distance who may wish to avail themselves of the benefits of this institution, that from the present moderate prices in the Pittsburgh market, boarding is considerably reduced below the high rates which the former market prices rendered necessary. There are now in this borough, more or bett[er] for good and for cheap boarding, th[an] found elsewhere.

A quantity of
BARR IRON & CASTI[NG]
For Sale by
A. & J. BARKE[R]
Pittsburgh, Jan. 23, 1[801]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY *virtue of a certain writ of ven[di]tionas to me directed, will be exposed [to] sale at the Court House in the Borough of [Pitts]burgh, on Monday the 16th day of Marc[h] all the right, title, interest and estate of [John] Cook and John Elliot, in and to 300 [acres] Land, more or less, with an old cabbin [and] and about 20 acres of cleared land, adjoining of John Irwin, Esquire, Richard M'Anu[lty] John Hindman. Taken in execution at the [suit of] John Goudy, and to be sold by me,*

JOHN KUHNS, Sh[eriff].

Greensburgh, January 15, 1801.

Taken up adrift ~~in the Mon~~[ongahela]

gahela river, opposite this place, on Sunday the [18th] instant, a FLAT, *37 feet long and 7 feet [wide]; there was one oar in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take away in two weeks from this date, she will be sold.*

JAMES COLHOON.

Pittsburgh, January 23, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the O[hio]

River about one mile and an half below Pittsburgh on the 9th instant, a FLAT, *30 feet in length and 7 in width—there is two oars and pins, a good pole and one that is broke, in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.*

THOMAS LEIGHTEBERGER.

Januarry 17, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, January 12.

By the British packet arrived yesterday from Falmouth, we have received regular files of London papers to the 3d Dec.

Buonaparte has announced his determination to re-commence hostilities; his troops have already broken into Tuscany, while he himself is preparing to take the command of the army on the Rhine.

Meantime the immense armies of the Empire are put in motion, and commanded by the gallant and beloved Archduke, clothed with supreme and unlimited powers, have at once assumed a commanding attitude. Every thing gives promise of a desperate and bloody campaign.

The Prussian monarch begins to unmask himself, and having under a frivolous pretence seized on Cuxhaven, threatens to darts his talons on Hamburg itself. This it seems is the real and settled purpose, and will make a sufficient counterpoise to the Emperor's Venetian acquisitions. It will give a pretty rounding to the zig zag boundaries of his Empire, and a very desireable compactness to his scattered territories—besides it will at once give him that [long] time consequence which he has long been willing to attain.

Russia also has struck a bold stroke—Seduced by the subtile arts of the French intrigue, the Emperor has laid another and a general Embargo on the English vessels in his ports, and thus avowing his intentions of resisting the "right of search" which England claims, has made a rupture between the two countries inevitable. With a promptitude and energy evincive of the most inflexible resolution, the English ministry have ordered instant reprisals, and NAILING their flag to the mainmast of every vessel, have sworn never to yield the point in question, till their adversaries are humbled, or they sunk into the ocean. The consequence of this controversy however is obvious—in three months Russia, Sweden and Denmark will not have a ship of the line that is not pent up in their harbours, or that has not an English colour waving over it.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the city of Washington, dated on Saturday last, the 10th instant.

"It is now ascertained, that the convention with France will not be ratified unconditionally. The question on agreeing to the second and third articles has been taken, by the yeas and nays, in the Senate. The decision was against both the articles, by a majority of votes.

"It is understood that objection has been made to some of the other articles."

We hear that Mr. Jay has declined the acceptance of the office of Chief Justice.

LANCASTER, January 14.

Yesterday, both Branches of the Legislature assembled in the Senate Chamber, and proceeded to the Choice of a State Treasurer. Upon counting the votes there appeared to be

For Jacob Carpenter, Esquire, [illegible]
Peter Baynton, Esquire, [illegible]

...voluntary exertions which have on th... been made for the immediate repression ... outrages, and in support of the laws and ... are therefore entitled to my highest ...

...ouse of the Hon. of Commons.

...the circumstances of the present meet... desirous of asking of you such Supplies ... may be necessary for carrying on the pub... ...ntie the parliament of the United ... of Great Britain and Ireland may con... be assembled. The Estimates for that pur... be laid before you; and I have no doubt ...readiness to make such provisions as the ...terest may appear to require.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

...ve directed Copies to be laid before you ... communications which have been recent... between me and the French Govern... respecting the commencement of negocia... peace. You will see in them fresh and ... proofs of my earnest desire to contribute ...re-establishment of general tranquility. ...ire on my part has hitherto been unhap... frustrated, by the determination of the enemy ... only on a separate negociation, in which ... impossible for me to engage, consistently ... with public faith, or with a due regard to ... permanent security of Europe.

My anxiety for the speedy restoration o... ...remains unaltered; and there will be no ...ssible nor delay on my part to the adoption of ... measures as may best tend to promote and ...accelerate that desirable end, consistently with ... honour of this country, and the true interest ...of my people; but if the disposition of our ene... should continue to render this great object ...of all my wishes unattainable, without the sacri... of these essential considerations, on the main ...ntenance of which all its advantages must depend, ...you will, I am confident, persevere in affording ...me the same loyal and steady support which I ...have experienced through the whole of this im... portant contest, and which has, under the bless...ing of Providence, enabled me, during a period ...of such unexampled difficulty and calamity to all ...the surrounding nations, to maintain, unimpair... ed, the security and honour of these kingdoms."

American Intelligence.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23

It appears by one of our London papers, that in the town of Arrah province of Bengal, 2000 thatched houses have been lately consumed by fire, with most of the furniture. It was ascertained, that 50 persons perished.

The treaty with France having been previously printed for the use of the members, Mr. Morris ... Wednesday the adoption of a rule, enjoining on the members secrecy in the case of all future treaties and the proceedings thereon, unless it should be otherwise directed by the Senate. The motion made did not in the least affect the proceedings of the Senate as to the Treaty now ... On this motion the Senate were ...equally divided, and the Vice-President gave ...his casting vote against it.

...In the course of debating this motion, we understand, that the time of offering it was ...urged, as it might tend to impeach the conduct ...of the Senate in the instance of the treaty before ...the House, during which there had been no special ...injunction of secrecy, and because its provisions ...were known in themselves; it was alledged by ...those who opposed against the motion, that the true ...rule would be, that in all cases of treaties ...which the President recommended secrecy, the ...same should exist until revoked by the Senate.

...Letter from Captain Shaw, of the United ...States Schooner Enterprize, of 12 guns, to a friend ...in this city, dated Philadelphia, December 12, ...1801, mentioning the return of health which he ...had suffered from a West India climate, says, ...I hasten to inform you of my good success ...while cruising—I have in my last cruise ...taken four sail of vessels, made 300 French ...prisoners and wounded or men, taken 40 ...pieces of cannon, and rid the land of monsters—...I really more than I could have contem...plated.

...Extract of a letter from on board the George ...Washington frigate, Captain Bainbridge, dated ...Algiers, October 14, 1800.

...I have only to inform you that we are to set off ...in a few minutes for Constantinople, which ...will detain us from our country at least ...two months. We are going to carry presents ...from the Dey of Algiers to the Grand Seignor. ...We have with us 20 gentlemen, 300 negroes, ...100 Turkish women, 2 lions, 2 tigers, ...and 12 sheep besides jewels and money. ...We were supplied on our going out we had only ...to choose between compliance and flattery.——...We hoisted the red flag to our main top ...gallant head.

...Further extract, that Captain Bainbridge ...was very polite on the part of the Dey ...in every thing relating to the safe ...transportation of the cargo of the ...vessels.

...Extract of a letter from on board the United States ship Essex, at anchor off Batavia, dated ...the 4th of June, 1801.

...I have only time to inform you that we have ...had a most boisterous passage from Bombay, ...and have lost our rudder, and sprung our ...foremast, and are now repairing them. We ...have taken a Dutch ship from Batavia, bound ...to Bombay, and have given her a pass to ...proceed on her voyage, as she has no cargo ...on board, and is in ballast. We are now ...repairing our damages, and shall proceed ...to sea in a few days.

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THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 9, 1801.

When the expected change of administration takes place, it is confidently said all our evils political and moral are to be done away at once. We shall have no more taxes—no ministers abroad—salaries are to be reduced one half—the friends of the new administration will serve the public for a song or with a song—sedition and alien laws will be annulled—the debts will be extinguished or sponged—the navy and army be annihilated—we shall have no more party spirit—the lamb will lie down with the lion—every hungry office seeker will be gratified—brambles will cast their thorns and bear apples of gold—the clouds will pour down fat turkies and canvas back ducks—and our land shall overflow with liberty and the rights of man!!!

The new Census of Vermont has disclosed a very serious fact.—In those towns where Jacobinism has been suffered to prevail, a decrease of numbers has uniformly been the result.—While towns much inferior in soil, where federalism has prevailed have increased beyond any reasonable calculation.——This is evidenced in Bennington, where a Jacobin press is established) which in 1791, contained 2377 inhabitants, and which now contains but 2337. Pownal is reduced from 1746 to 1700, and Shaftsbury from 1999 to 1929. Jacobinism is a political pestilence;—its effects upon towns are similar to those of the yellow fever, and Boards of Health ought to be established to prevent the spread of the one as much as the other.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

January 9, 1801.

	Dolls.	Cts.		Dolls.	Cts.
Beef, per lb. from		3	to		5
Pork,		3			4
Mutton,		4			6
Veal,		4			6
Venison,		3			4
Flour, superfine, per cwt.				2	
common	1	25		1	50
buckwheat,	1			1	10
Indian Meal, per bushel,		33			44
Potatoes,		25			33
Turnips,		20			25
Apples,		50			75
Oats,		20			25
Butter, per lb.		10			13
Hogs Lard,		5			7
Eggs, per dozen,		7			12
Turkeys, a piece,		40			60
Geese,		25			33
Ducks,		12			17
Fowls,		7			10

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, and part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water streets in the Borough of Pittsburgh. The Lot is 90 feet by 100. The subscriber gives notice to his creditors that he intends to remove from this Borough, and would wish to settle all his affairs before his departure.

MORDECAI M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TWO Story BRICK HOUSE in Water Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, with a Lot 90 feet by 100. The subscriber informs his creditors that he intends leaving this Borough as soon as he can make sale, and wishes to settle all his affairs before his departure.

JOHN M'LEOD.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Pittsburgh, January 1, 1801.

A.

ANDERSON JAMES, Pittsburgh; Allison George, Elizabeth town; Allin John, Miller's run; Auld Robert, Pittsburgh; Atkinson Alexander.

B.

Barkley John, Pittsburgh; Ball Joseph, care of James Sharp; Beggs Joseph, Racoon; Beaty James, Barnett John, care of Andrew M'Farlane; Berr Robert, Pittsburgh; Bonner Wm. care of Wm. M'Cune, Brotherton Robert and Wm. M'Cune, Brotherton Robert and Wm. M'Cune, Bradford John; Bailie Samuel, M'Kee's Port; Bradford Peter, Broadley James, Boulder John, Beaver; Bradley Christian, Lycoming township; Blair James, Beam John, Pitt township, 3; Burgess Wm. Pittsburgh; Brant George, Brown Thos. Black Samuel, Perkinson's ferry; Bennet Wm. Pittsburgh, 2.

C.

Cannon Robert, care of J. Seargeon; Carrell Jamel, care of David Tannahan; Carr Richard jun. Cooper Marion, Cheese Edward, Chambers John, Cattard Jacob, Camp David, Clements Francis, 2; Coomyre William, Cochran Alex. Clingan Wm. Cottrell Joseph and Samuel, Coley Francis, Corry Robert, Clark Joseph, Versailles township; Crawford John, Long run; Culbertson Caleb, carpenter, 3; Corbley John, Clements Saunders, Chartiers; Colwell Robert, Connel Daniel, Young.

D.

Dunlop Jenny, Dunlop James, Pittsburgh. Dunlop John, Davison John or Robert care of William Dunning; David Sarah, Coulter ...; Daniel Joel, Donelly John, Donnell ... Yough; Dailey John, Yough; Derry John, care of Dunning M'Blair.

E.

Eliot Thomas, care of Mark Deary; Elliot James, Montour's run; Eaken John, Edgar Adam, Miller's run.

F.

Fowler Alexander, 3; Fulton Wm. Forbes Thomas, care of John Smur.

G.

Graham Wm. 2; Graham Thomas, Graham Park, Gray Wm. Pittsburgh; Glass Sarah, Pittsburgh; Gibson Thomas, Gordon David, care of Wm. Algeo; Gib Alexander, Racoon; Gaelicham George, Gallauher John, care of Mary Murphy; Gilfillan James, Glenn Charles, Noblesburgh; Galbraith John, Galbraith Hugh, Guthrie William.

H.

Hunter George, Versailles township, 2; Henderson Robert, Pittsburgh; Hay John, Beaver; Horner James, Hoover John, Hughes Thomas, Hutchison Samuel, Hambelton Archibald, Hellman Jacob, Huey Edward, Hicks Wm. Pittsburgh.

I.

Johnson John, lieut. care of John Reed; Johnson Charles, Johnson Samuel, Johnson Josiah, Inks John, 2; Jones John, M'Kee's Port; Irwin David, Imbrie James, care of Wm. Cunningham, Irwin Christopher.

K.

Knox Wm. Pittsburgh; King Rubin, 2; Kingan John, Kinkaid Michael, Kidd Robert, care of Thomas Thompson, Kerr David, Kinner Valentine, Kintner Tryon Jeremiah, King E. Georgetown.

L.

Lucas C. B. J. Laird James, Lloyd Isaac, M'Kee's Port; Long David, Beaver creek; Langan Wm. Logan David.

M.

M'Farland Andrew, M'Millan Wm. near M'Kee's Port, 2; M'Kee James, M'Fotrige George, Shenango, 2; Moorhead Wm. care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Connel James, M'Dill Hugh, Yough; M'Question John, Maybury Richard, M'Collough Patrick, M'Auley Wm. Neshanock; M'Gibbeny James, M'Elroy Mary, care of John Nesbit; M'Natten Daniel, Moore John, care of Wm. Steel; Morgan Charles M'Crosky Henry, Robinson's run; M'Guigan Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; Mortimer John and Wm. M'Inench James, Morton John, Robinson's run; Matthews Charles, Murt, Patrick, care of mr. White, Pittsburgh; M'Nair Dunning, 3; M'Phelemy Patrick, care of Alexander M'Laughlin; M'Clellan Wm. Noblesburgh; M'Millen Thomas, Morrison Williams, Martin Alexander, Elizabeth town; M'Creery Wm. M'Keesock Daniel, care of Andrew M'Intire; M'Collough James, Georgetown; Morrison Wm. M'Sparin Duncan, Slippery rock; Mitchel James, care of Samuel M'Cord, 2; M'Quillin Garret, M'Auley Cornelius, M'Elheny Elizabeth Morrison James, Pittsburgh; Mercer Samuel, Pittsburgh; M'Giffin Ebenezer, Pittsburgh, 3; M'Farlane Moses, M'Neal Jane, Pittsburgh; Mulholland Rody, Mortimer Wm. and John Sheoango; M'Gennels Wm. Martin Hugh, Plumb township.

N.

Nesbit Rebecca, Neely Benjamin, care of Andrew M'Intire.

P.

Potter Joseph, care of rev. mr. Riddle, 2; Penny John, Pattmore Jesse, East Liberty; Parker John, Georgetown; Petectew Edward, care of Robert Colhoon.

R.

Reed Wm. Reed John, on Allegheny; Reed John, Noblesburgh; Reed Andrew, Reed Solomon, 2; Rogers Samuel, care of John Gormley; Rollins Anthony, Rathar John, Kippey Samuel, Rankan Wm. Elizabeth township; Robinson David, Yough; Richardson Hugh, care of Hugh Sterling; Renison Joseph, Ramsey James C. 2.

S.

Smallman Edward, Spears Andrew, Moon run; Springer Joseph, Turtle creek; Stewart James, Sproul Robert, 2; Summers Elizabeth, Stumpfer Steaty Jane, Simpson Joseph, care of John Irwin, 3; Small Wm. Shaw John, Pitt.

T.

Thompson Samuel, care of John Heron, esq. 2; Thompson Henry, Versailles township, 2; Trough Peter, Telly Hugh, Thompson Thomas, Tod George, Esq.

U.

Updegraff Abner, Pittsburgh.

W.

Wilson Francis, 2; Wilson John, St. Clair township; Walker Thomas, Walker James, Wright Zadock; Wilson James, care of Rev. James Powers; Willock Francis, 2; Withrop John, Ware John, care of General Wilkins; Wolf Henry, Wall Garret, Whitesides James, Noblesburgh; Wiggins Edward, Buffaloe creek.

Y.

Young John, carpenter; Yankey Michael.

Z.

Zeller John.

BLANKS.

Justices Summonses, Executions, &c. for sale at this Printing Office.

TUITION

ACCORDING to a former notice ... SCHOOL is opened in the house of ... Watson, in Water street. The days of ... are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday ... until two o'clock, and from ... evening until nine, at the rate of Five ... quarter. Private Lessons may be had ... time in the day either at the school ... house in town, at Six Dollars a quarter.

The School has been opened under ... auspices, particularly the want of a ... of scholars, but the Teacher hopes by ... and desire to accelerate the pupils in the ... of the French language that he will ... patronage of all those who are desirous ... their children instructed in that useful ...

CHARLES B...

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1801.

WILLIAM CHRI...

Returns his best thanks to his cust... the favours received, and has just ... to them that he is now receiving a la... ment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will sell at the most redu... for Cash—and amongst which are the ... ing Articles, viz.

BLACK, blue, olive, drab, part... London brown, and the most fa... mixed 7-4 broadcloths.

Low priced plains and 6-4 cloths.

Plain, grey, and elastic stript coatings.

Half thicks, kerseys, green baize, flanne...

Large rose blankets.

London stript, and a variety of fancy ...

Genoa fancy cord, velvets, corduroys...

Black, blue, green, and purple calimanc...

Black, blue, green, and purple taboret...

Black, blue, green, and purple durants...

Black, white and salmon coloured glove...

Books and Stationary.

Queensware and China ...

Hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and boh...

Coffee, loaf, lump and Muscovado suga...

Common groceries of every denomination...

Also, a quantity of Castings and Ba... a regular supply of which will be kept u... a view of accommodating merchants de... the Ohio.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1801.

The Mail from the East had not arrived when this p... was put to press.

An Address to the Tooth Ache,

(From vol. 4 of Burn's Poems.)

My curse upon your venom'd stang,
That shoots my tortur'd gums alang;
And thro' my lugs gies mony a twang,
Wi' gnawing vengeance;
Tearing my nerves wi' bitter pang,
Like racking engines.

When fevers burn, or agues freeze,
Rheumatics gnaw, or cholic squeezes,
Our neighbour's sympathy may ease us,
Wi' pitying moan;
But thee—thou hell o' all diseases,
Ay mocks our groan!

Adown my beard the slavers trickle!
I throw the wee stools o'er the mickle,
As round the fire the giglets keckle,
To see me loup;
While raving mad I wish a heckle
Were in their doup.

O'a' the monstrous tribe o' mortals,
Ill-hearts, daft pargons, cutty stools,
Or worthy friends rak'd in the mools,
Sad sight to see!
The tricks o' knaves, or fash o' fools,
Thou bear'st the gree.

Where'er that place be priests ca' hell,
Where all the tones of misery yell,
And ranked plague their numbers tell,
In dreadful raws,
Thou, Toothache, surely bear'st the bell
Amang them a'!

O, thou grim, mischief-making chiel,
That gars the notes of discord squeel,
Till daft mankind aft dance and reel,
In gore a shoe thick;—
Gie a' the fates o' Scotland's weal,
A towmond's toothache!

Remedy in swallowing Pins.

IN the dangerous case of Pins Swallowed accident, swallow one egg, immediately, the course of an hour after another, is an infallible remedy for carrying off pins, if immediately after they have been swallowed, i.e. before the pins have worked themselves into the coats of the Stomach.

SALEM, December 25.

Captain Brown, while at Algiers, October was informed by Mr. Offley, the ... Consul, that the French had been very successful lately against the Turks in Egypt—that the French forces were 30 or 40,000 strong, large ... the natives having joined their army. ... French General having embraced the Mahometan religion & married a Princess of Egypt, was a stroke of policy which had the best effect in the country.

Mr. Varnum in the House of Representatives of the United States, called up his motion of Wednesday the 16th December, for reducing the second Regiment of Artillerists (now forming) to ... present consists of 596, reduced ... very low and weak ... the question being taken there were ... shall it pass.

On the whole, we have reason to be cautious in crediting popular remarks. It is very evident that heat and cold are not the most influential agents directly in generating epidemic diseases.

TRENTON, January 6.

By the return of votes, our readers will perceive, that Meiſrs. *Mott, Rimer, Condit, Helms* and *Sutbard*, compoſing the democratic ticket, are elected members of Congreſs by a majority of about 500 votes. It will be recollected, that in our laſt we ſtated, from the information we had received, that the federal ticket would probably ſucceed by a majority of between 1000 and 1500 votes. This calculation was founded upon the ordinary reſults of elections in this ſtate, and was fully juſtified by that for members of the legislature, held in October laſt—but, it has failed!—The numbers of votes given in by the counties of Eſſex and Morris, has not only exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectations of the friends of the democratic ticket, but out ſtrips all calculation founded on precedent or reaſon, and juſtly excites *a wonder*, when the population of thoſe counties is compared with that of the large counties of Burlington and Hunterdon. This *wonder*, however, will ceaſe when we ſtate, and from the moſt reſpectable authority, that in Morris and Eſſex not only girls of the *age of eighteen*, but even *married women*, were actually admitted to vote. In Suſſex, alſo, we are credibly informed, that the ſame illegal practices took place. Such being the ſtate of things the election will probably be diſputed at the next Congreſs. We cannot here forbear to ſtate, that the *federaliſts* have been *ſhamefully negligent of their duty*. They had votes enough in the ſtate, *good and legal votes*, to overbalance all thoſe of their opponents, legal *and illegal*.

LANCASTER, December 24.

The following Motion, made by Mr. Roberts, and ſeconded by Mr. Boileau, is now on the Table of the Houſe of Repreſentatives:

"Whereas Precedents, Ajudications, and reported Caſes, which have ariſen out of the Statute Laws of Great Britain, being inapplicable in this Commonwealth, on account of the difference in the nature of the Government, and in the habits and manners of the People; and as all uſeleſs delay, is a denial of Juſtice, it becomes neceſſary, for the furtherance thereof, to prevent the time of the Courts from being taken up by reference to ſuch Precedents, Ajudications, and reported Caſes: And whereas the ſeveral Courts of this Commonwealth, notwithſtanding our ſeparation from Great Britain, retain many of the intricate modes practiſed under that Government; which, on account of abſtruſe and technical phraſes, is ill-ſuited to the plain and ſimple nature of a Republican form of Government, where the intention of the People, in its adoption, muſt have been to adopt the intereſt of the Citizens at large. And as it is evident, under exiſting difficulties, that ſeveral years ſtudy are neceſſary to enable Citizens to purſue their own Cauſes through a Court; it cannot be ſuppoſed, that thoſe who are deprived of an opportunity of that ſtudy, can receive the benefits from our Courts, as fully as it was intended they ſhould, under our valuable political inſtitution. Thereof,

"Reſolved, That a Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill, to prevent the reading, in the Courts of our Commonwealth, of any Precedent, or reported Caſe of any Ajudication, that may have been eſtabliſhed, or that may have taken place in any Court of Great Britain, of any nature or kind whatſoever; and to authorize and require the Governor to employ a ſuitable character or characters to ſimplify; or, if he ſhould deem it more expedient, to require from the Judges of the Supreme Court, a ſimplification of the proceedings of the ſeveral Courts within this Commonwealth; in order that the obtaining of juſtice, in any caſe, may be more plain, cheap, and certain; and make report to this Houſe.

There is alſo a motion, which was brought forward yeſterday, lying on the Table, Reſolving, that a Committee be appointed to examine and report the moſt convenient, proper, and advantageous place to fix the permanent Seat of the Government of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania; having a due regard to the future, as well as the preſent, population thereof.

While we are engaged in the laudable undertaking of abolliſhing the Engliſh laws and prohibiting the reading of their law books in our courts, meaſures will no doubt in due time be taken for ſuppreſſing the Engliſh tongue, which, as well as the laws, has a tendency "to bind us to the vitious ſyſtem of the Britiſh government." But as this cannot be accompliſhed at once, I would in the mean time recommend that the *Italian* ſtile ſhould be inſtantly adopted in all official communications and proceedings.—This I obſerve is already done by Governor Monroe, who, I am ſorry to ſee, has got the ſtart of our Governor in buſineſs.—Thus, inſtead of ſaying men or perſons, as would formerly have been uſed, he uſes the word citizens, even though it ſhould be repeated an hundred times. Inſtead of ſaying ſuch a one was charged with an offence, he ſays ſuch an act was denounced. Inſtead of officers, he ſays, public functionaries, and inſtead of ſaying implicated, involved or concerned, he ſays compromittre, which is not Engliſh, but a derivative from the verb compromettre. How praiſe-worthy is this phraſeology of the Citizen Governor!

ORACLE

"Save a thief from the gallows, and he will cut your throat."—OLD ADAGE.

We are credibly informed, (ſays a Jerſey paper) that the noted JOHN FRIES, who was late pardoned by the Preſident of the United States, while under the ſentence of death for the crime of Treaſon, was preſent at a meeting lately held in Pennſylvania, for the purpoſe of preventing the re-election of that very man whoſe prudent interpoſition had, but a few months ago, wrenched him from the very jaws of death. What baſe falſehood!—this fact will undoubtedly be ſufficient to produce, in the minds of all reaſonable and good men, the ſtrongeſt ſenſations of abhorrence of the wretch who can thus outrage every grateful feeling which the human heart is ſuſceptible; but, when we reflect on this tranſaction, and call to mind how much the Preſident has ſuffered from his merciful interpoſition, we cannot forbear to expreſs in the ſtrongeſt terms, our indignation at the conduct of this wretched, unaccountable being, who now, as if to juſtify the malignant predictions of the revilers of his deliverer, comes forward the avowed enemy of him to whom he is indebted for his life.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

The ſhip Neptune, Dandelot, has arrived at the Point, a cartel from Bordeaux, which place ſhe left the 2d, and the river the 20th of November. She brings Paris Gazettes to the 16th of November from which we ſhall extract for our next. Captain Dandelot, who came up to town this morning, informs that the utmoſt tranquility prevails in interior of France, and that the Congreſs at Luneville were proceeding in the diſcuſſion of the objects of their miſſion. The people of France evince an ardent deſire for peace with the United States.

There are a number of paſſengers on board, one of whom is GENERAL IRA ALLEN, of Vermont.

The Britiſh ſpoliations on American commerce amounted to FOUR MILLIONS of dollars, when Mr. Jay obtained by treaty a PROMISE of reſtitution. The French ſpoliations amount to TWENTY MILLIONS, for which not even a PROMISE of reſtitution is obtained by the late "Convention." The Britiſh Treaty produced ſuch a convulſion in this country, that nothing but the weight of WASHINGTON'S perſonal character ſaved the government from deſtruction.—The French treaty will go quietly into operation, from the affectionate regard of one party for France, and the principle of ſupporting government which actuates the other.

Huſeland, a German writer, in his art of prolonging life, gives the following deſcription of a man, who, from phyſical and moral cauſes, is moſt likely to live to a great age.—"*He ſhould be of the middle ſize, well proportioned, hair cheſnut colour, head rather large than ſmall, veins ſtrong, ſhoulders round, breaſt large, voice manly, ſenſe exquiſite, pulſe ſlow and uniform, ſtomach excellent, appetite keen, fond of the table without giving himſelf up too much to its pleaſures, eating ſparely, rarely thirſty; an ardent thirſt being a ſign of rapid conſumption; countenance ſerene, eye quick, heart acceſſible to love, to hope, and to joy, but inacceſſible to hate, to choler, and to envy; fond of buſineſs, meditations, and agreeable reveries, an oprimiſt, in the full force of the term; friend of nature, and of domeſtic happineſs, without ambition, without avarice, without inquietude.—A man thus formed will live from* 110 *to* 140 *years.*"

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 23, 1801.

Among the benefits to be derived from a change of adminiſtration, we may enumerate the following:—

1ſt. The pages of the Aurora, and its little dependant papers, will be no longer ſtained with calumny and abuſe of upright men; but will for four years, be filled with eulogies on the adminiſtration. This exchange will be much for the better—as praiſe is more commendable than blame. If the adminiſtration ſhould be good, the praiſe will be merited—if evil, ſtill the Aurora, to be conſiſtent, muſt applaud it—and the *praiſe* of a *bad* adminiſtration, is a leſs evil than the *abuſe* of a good one.

2d. The friends of the late and preſent adminiſtration will have a favourable opportunity to ſhew the excellence of their principles and their ſuperior merit, by treating the government with reſpect in the hands of men they do not like. The papers of that party will not be filled with lies and ſlander againſt the conſtituted authorities; but with a dignity that diſdains the meanneſs and the baſeneſs of bringing the laws into contempt, they will ſtrive to give efficacy to the government.

3d. The pretended republicans, who rail at the marks of reſpect paid to Gen. Waſhington and Mr. Adams, and who have already celebrated the acceſſion of their idol, Jefferſon, with magnificent feſtivals, will now learn that there is a wide diſtinction between *directing* and *obeying*, the adminiſtration of government—between the reſponſibility of *acting* at the head of affairs, and the reſponſibility of *complaining* at the acts of others.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, at laſt December Term, directed that a Court of Niſi Prius for Philadelphia county, be held on Monday, the 2d day of March next, and continue two weeks, that the firſt week of Niſi Prius be appointed for trials by general jury, the ſecond week for the firſt period of trials by ſpecial jury; that the firſt week of March term, beginning on Monday, the 16th of March, be allotted to the ſecond period of trials by ſpecial jury, and the ſecond week for arguments.

That Circuit Courts be held as follows:

By Chief Juſtice Shippen and Judge Smith.

For Cheſter County on Monday	25th May, 1801.
Delaware	1ſt June
Northampton	8th ditto
Bucks	15th ditto
Montgomery	22d ditto

By Judges Yeates and Brackenridge.

For Lancaſter County on Monday	13th April
York	20th ditto
Carliſle	27th ditto
to continue two weeks.	
Mifflin	11th May
Huntingdon	18th ditto

RETURN
OF THE TAXABLE INHABITANTS,
And of the number of Slaves,
IN PENNSYLVANIA,
Contraſted with the Return made in the year 1793.

Counties.	1793. Tax. Inhabitants.	1800. Tax. Inhabitants.	1800. Slaves.
Philadelphia	7088	6625	43
Do. County	6835	7919	58
Delaware	2216	2285	8
Bucks	4644	5089	11
Cheſter	5270	6125	58
Montgomery	4360	4742	27
Lancaſter	6409	7834	115
York / Adams	6947	5133 / 2568	65 / 94
Cumberland	3869	4313	143
Berks	5511	6325	57
Dauphin	3481	3982	85
Northamp. / Wayne	4597	5346 / 573	7
Bedford	2881	2317	6
Huntingdon	1717	2559	22
Somerſet		1661	
Northumber.	3878	5131	19
Luzerne	1409	2395	11
Lycoming		1382	20
Mifflin	2463	2699	23
Center		1341	
Weſtmoreland	3451	4404	52
Fayette	2844	3779	104
Waſhington	5045	5094	168
Allegheny	2510	2501	64
Greene		1576	19
Franklin	3570	3775	186
Beaver		859	
Butler		871	
Mercer		535	
Crawford		587	
Venango		293	
Erie		461	3
Warren		52	
Armſtrong		294	
Total,	91115	113355	1448

PRICES CURRENT,
PITTSBURGH MARKET.
January 23, 1801.

	Dolls. Cts.	*Dolls. Cts.*
Beef, per lb. from	3	to 5
Pork,	3	4
Mutton,	4	6
Veal,	4	6
Veniſon,	3	4
Flour, ſuperfine, per cwt.		2
common	1 25	1 50
buckwheat,	1	1 10
Indian Meal, per buſhel,	33	44
Potatoes,	25	33
Turnips,	26	25
Apples,	50	75
Oats,	20	25
Butter, per lb.	10	13
Hogs Lard,	5	7
Eggs, per dozen,	7	12
Turkeys, a piece,	40	60
Geeſe,	25	33
Ducks,	12	17
Fowls,	7	10

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY.

THE preſent eſtabliſhment, and future proſpects of more extenſive uſefulneſs of the Pittſburgh Academy, ſo well ſituated for the general benefit of the Weſtern Country, muſt be highly pleaſing to all who value the education of youth.

The Truſtees anxiouſly diſpoſed to promote the growth, proſperity and uſefulneſs of the Academy have engaged two maſters (one of them a reſpectable clergyman) of education, character, ſkill and experience; who teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Reading and Writing.

They have alſo appointed three Inſpectors, to "have the ſuperintendance of the Schools and take care that the Tuition money be collected and paid to the Treaſurer." The Inſpectors viſit the ſchools and examine the ſcholars monthly, and occaſionally at other times, enquire into the diſcipline and good order of the ſchool, and into the behaviour and improvement of the ſcholars, and take all due pains to promote good manners, and good education in the Academy.

The amount of the Tuition money is incompetent to pay the ſalaries of the maſters; and for this purpoſe, beſides the aid of the intereſt of money lent on ſecurity, occaſional advances are neceſſary.

It is ſubmitted in a particular manner to the inhabitants of this borough and its vicinity, whether it is not for the intereſt of all to cheriſh with peculiar zeal, affection and liberality a permanent eſtabliſhment among themſelves for the inſtruction of youth; and whether this be not an object of the firſt importance, and well deſerving ſingular encouragement.

Thoſe who ſend ſcholars to the Academy are eſpecially admoniſhed of the neceſſity of regular quarterly payments. Bills of the Tuition money then due will be ſent out to each by the principal or firſt maſter of the ſchool on the firſt of January, April, July, and October; and it is expected that immediate payment will then be made to the Treaſurer. On a punctual compliance with this, the Truſtees muſt rely for a faithful performance of their engagements to the maſters; and it is earneſtly hoped, that parents and guardians of ſcholars will lay this to heart.

It is proper to remark for the information of thoſe who live at a diſtance who may wiſh to avail themſelves of the benefits of this inſtitution, that from the preſent moderate prices in the Pittſburgh market, boarding is conſiderably reduced below the high rates which the former market prices rendered neceſſary. There are now in this borough, more or better for good and for cheap boarding, than found elſewhere.

A quantity of
BARR IRON & CASTI
For Sale by
A. & J. BARKE
Pittſburgh, Jan. 23, 1

Sheriff's Sale.

BY *virtue of a certain writ of ven. ponas to me directed, will be expoſed ſale at the Court Houſe in the Borough of burgh, on Monday the* 16th *day of Marc all the right, title, intereſt and eſtate of Cook and John Elliot, in and to* 300 *Land, more or leſs, with an old cabbin and about* 20 *acres of cleared land, adjoinin of John Irwin, Eſquire, Richard M'Anu John Hindman. Taken in execution at the John Goudy, and to be ſold by me,*

JOHN KUHNS, SH.

Greenſburgh, January 15, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the Mon
gahela river, oppoſite this place, on Sunday th inſtant, a FLAT, 37 *feet long and* 7 *feet there was one oar in her. The owner is deſir come, prove property, pay charges and tak away in two weeks from this date, ſhe wi ſold.*

JAMES COLHOO

Pittſburgh, January 23, 1801.

Taken up adrift in the O
River about one mile and an half below Pittſbu on the 9th *inſtant, a* FLAT, 30 *feet in len and* 7 *in width—there is two oars and pins, good pole and one that is broke, in her. The o er is deſired to come, prove property, pay charg and take her away.*

THOMAS LEIGHTEBERGER

January 17, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, January 12.

By the Britiſh packet arrived yeſterday fr Falmouth, we have received regular files London papers to the 3d Dec.

Buonaparte has announced his determinat to re-commence hoſtilities; his troops have ready broken into Tuſcany, while he himſelf preparing to take the command of the army the Rhine.

Meantime the immenſe armies of the Empe are put in motion, and commanded by the galla and beloved Archduke, clothed with ſupre and unlimited powers, have at once aſſumed commanding attitude. Every thing gives pr miſe of a deſperate and bloody campaign.

The Pruſſian monarch begins to unmaſk hi ſelf, and having under a frivolous preten ſeized on Cuxhaven, threatens to darts his t lons on Hamburg itſelf. This it ſeems is h real and ſettled purpoſe, and will make a fu counterpoiſe to the Emperor's Venetian acqu ſitions. It will give a pretty rounding to th zig zag boundaries of his Empire, and a ver deſireable compactneſs to his ſcattered territo ries—beſides it will at once give him that mar time conſequence which he has long been wiſh ing to attain.

Ruſſia alſo has ſtruck a bold ſtroke—Seduce by the ſubtile arts of the French intrigue, th Emperor has laid another and a general Embargo on the Engliſh veſſels in his ports, and thus avow ing his intentions of reſiſting the 'right of ſearch which England claims, has made a rupture be tween the two countries inevitable. With promptitude and energy evincive of the moſt in flexible reſolution, the Engliſh miniſtry have ordered inſtant reprifals, and NAILING their flag to the mainmaſt of every veſſel, have ſworn never to yield the point in queſtion, till their adverſaries are humbled, or they ſunk into the ocean. The conſequence of this controverſy however is obvious—in three months Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark will not have a ſhip of the line that is not pent up in their harbours, or that has not an Engliſh colour waving over it.

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the city of Waſhington, dated on Saturday laſt, the 10th inſtant.

"It is now aſcertained, that the convention with France will not be ratified unconditionally. The queſtion on agreeing to the ſecond and third articles has been taken, by the yeas and nays, in the Senate. The deciſion was againſt both the articles, by a majority of votes.

"It is underſtood that objection has been made to ſome of the other articles."

We hear that Mr. Jay has declined the acceptance of the office of Chief Juſtice.

LANCASTER, January 14.

Yeſterday, both Branches of the Legiſlature aſſembled in the Senate Chamber, and proceeded to the Choice of a State Treaſurer. Upon counting the votes there appeared to be

For Jacob Carpenter, Eſquire, 54.
Peter Bayuton, Eſquire, 1.

412

LLIAM CHRISTY.

s his beſt thanks to his cuſtomers for avours received, and has juſt to obſerve em that he is now opening a large aſſort of

MERCHANDIZE,

he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices Caſh—and amongſt which are the follow Articles, viz.

A C K, blue, olive, drab, parſons grey, ondon brown, and the moſt faſhionable 7-4 broadcloths.
riced plains and 6-4 cloths.
grey, and claſtic ſtript coatings.
hicks, kerſeys, green baize, flannels, &c.
role blankets.
n ſtript, and a variety of fancy caſſimers.
fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.
blue, green, and purple calimancoes.
blue, green, and purple taboreens.
blue, green, and purple durants.
white and ſalmon coloured gloves.
and Stationary.
sware and China
, hyſon ſkin, ſouchong, and bohea teas.
, loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars.
ion groceries of every denomination.
, a quantity of Caſtings and Bar Iron, lar ſupply of which will be kept up, with of accommodating merchants deſcending hio.

ſburgh, January 8, 1801.

TUITION.

CORDING *to a former notice the* FRENCH *SCHOOL is opened in the houſe of William n, in Water ſtreet. The days of Tuition are,* Tueſday, Thurſday *and* Saturday, *from until two o'clock, and from ſeven in the g until nine, at the rate of Four Dollars a r. Private Leſſons may be had at any other the day either at the ſchool room or at any n town, at Six Dollars a quarter.*

School has been opened under many diſadvan particularly the want of a ſufficient number ollars, but the Teacher hopes by his attention to accelerate the pupils in the knowledge French language that he will receive the ſtage of all thoſe who are deſirous of having children inſtructed in that uſeful langua.

CHARLES BARBIER.

ſburgh, January 5, 1801.

FOR SALE.

TWO *Story* BRICK HOUSE *and* LOT, *and part of a Lot the corner of Grant and Water s in the Borough of Pittſburgh. The Lot is et to* 100. *The ſubſcriber gives notice to editors that he intends to remove from this ugh, and would wiſh to ſettle all his affairs e his departure.*

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ſburgh, January 9, 1801.

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Glaſs Manufactory.

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NOVEMBER 13, 1800.

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Waterford Reſerved Lands, and

IN and OUT LOTS of ſaid TOWN

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Advertiſements, not exceeding a ſquare, inſerted three weeks for One Dollar, and 25 Cents for every continuance after; thoſe exceeding a ſquare in proportion.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

DESERTED

FROM Captain Biſſell's company, 1ſt Regt. of Infantry, deſcending the Ohio, near Scioto, on the 11th of December, 1800, JOHN CHARLTON, a private ſoldier, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, by trade a blackſmith, born in Albemarle county, Virginia. Whoever will deliver ſaid deſerter to any officer of the United States Army ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable expences.

MOSES HOOK, Lieut.

Limeſtone, December 14, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the encampment on the Ohio, from the 2d Regiment of Infantry, December 10th, 1800, JOHN BARNCRAFT and JOHN STEWART. Barncraft was born in the ſtate of Connecticut, Hartford county, aged 24 years, 5 feet 11 and an half inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, he is a ſtout built man. Stewart was born in the ſtate of Vermont, Thetford county, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 22 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion—the above mentioned Deſerters are both dreſſed in complete uniform.

Any perſon or perſons apprehending ſaid Deſerters and delivering them to Captain Peter Shoemaker, or lodging them ſecurely in any jail, ſo that they may be received by any officer of the United States army, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for each Deſerter ſeparately Ten Dollars, with reaſonable charges, to be paid by the United States.

PETER SHOEMAKER, Captain
2d. U. S. Regt.

Was left with the ſubſcriber on

the 15th of March laſt, a Sorrel MARE, the property of Simon King, who deſcended the Ohio river at that time. If him, or ſome perſon for him, does not come forward on or before the third Monday in January next, and pay for her keeping, ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

ADAM JOHNSTON.

M'Kee's Port, December 22, 1800.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

WILLIAM THORN,

CABINET MAKER.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that in addition to the Cabinet buſineſs which he ſtill continues to carry on, he will manufacture WIND-MILLS, or DUTCH FANS, on the beſt and moſt approved conſtruction, at the moſt reduced prices, &c. &c. where any gentleman who wiſhes to purchaſe may be ſupplied on one or two weeks notice.

Pittſburgh, November 12, 1800. 6w.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have received a large and general aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. Pittſburgh, November 6, 1800.

N. B. They have juſt received a handſome aſſortment of Pokers.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a uperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR *Journeymen* TAYLORS, *who underſtand the various branches of the Buſineſs, to whom generous wages will be given—Alſo wanted, two Apprentices to the Taylor Trade—Lads between* 13 *and* 15 *years of age, will be taken on liberal terms. Apply to*

A JAMISON

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1800.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's,

a quantity of excellent

FINE SALT.

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

Fine Sewing, with Embroidery.

Grafting of Silk Stockings, and mending Lace, &c. will be executed at the Houſe next door to Steel Semple's, Eſq. by a gentlewoman ſolicitous for the patronage of the Inhabitants of Pittſburgh.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

John Harriſon,

Wholeſale Druggiſt & Chemiſt,

No. 10, South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKES this method of informing his Country Cuſtomers, that he has made large additions to his ſtock of Medicines and daily expects a further ſupply from Leghorn, London and Amſterdam, which he will ſell low for Caſh, or the uſual credit.

To his cuſtomers he thinks it unneceſſary to ſay any thing as to the quality of his Chemicals. To ſuch as have not, but may hereafter favour him with their buſineſs, he thinks it proper to obſerve, that being principally made under his own immediate inſpection (having conducted a laboratory in Philadelphia for many years) he can with confidence warrant their genuine.

The following DRUGS by the Package or ſmaller quantity, viz.

2000lbs.	Crem Tartar	200 lbs	Rad Sarſaparilla
1000	Flor. Sulphur	100	Pink Root
3000	Glauber Salts	100	Colocynth
500	Antimony	500	Bottles Caſtor Oil
100	Cantharides	100	Gum Myrrh
300	Flake Manna	200	Aſſafœtida
300	Common do.		Sweet Oil in boxes
200	Fol. Senne		Caſtile Soap in do.
100	Camphor		Draggons blood
100	Rad Gentian		Ipicacuanna
300	Liquorice Ball		Alleppo Scammony

CHEMICALS *prepared by J. H.*

Vermel
ted Precipitate
Aqua Fortis dup.
Spir. of Salt
White Precipitate
Sweet Sp. of Nitre
Vitriolic Ether
Spir. of Hartthorn
Spir. Sal. Amoniac
Spir. Wine.
Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor.
Golden Tincture
Magneſia, &c. &c.

Patent Medicines and Surgical Inſtruments of every deſcription.

Specie Bottles with tin covers from 1 gal. to 1 oz.
Tincture do. glaſs ſtoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz.
Wide mouth do. glaſs ſtoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz.
Ointment and Pill Potts, and almoſt every article neceſſary for a Phyſician or Country Storekeeper. 7t

Philadelphia, 9 mo. 5, 1800.

☞ IT is a very diſagreeable taſk for the Editor to be obliged ſo often to call on thoſe in arrears for the Pittſburgh Gazette, to make payment. It is really painful for him to mention that ſome are indebted three, four, five, and ſix years ſubſcription. Neceſſity now compels him to inform them, and all thoſe who are in arrear for one year, that payment at this time is indiſpenſably neceſſary; and that if this notice is not attended to, he ſhall be obliged to ſeek for what is due him, in a more effectual way.

Subſcribers whoſe papers are ſent to the Poſt Office in Greenſburgh, will pleaſe call and pay the Poſtmaſter at that place.

Subſcribers at Somerſet, Bedford, Erie, Waterford, Meadville, Franklin, Canonſburgh, Washington, and Wheeling, will pleaſe pay the Poſtmaſters at theſe places, and thoſe whoſe papers are left on the road between Poſt Offices, are requeſted to pay the Poſtrider who leaves them. The Editor will be happy to ſee ſuch of his ſubſcribers who have not the opportunity of paying it a Poſt Office, or to a Poſtrider, at his Office.

Printing Office, December 10, 1800.

A variety of BLANKS

For Sale at this

LLIAM CHRISTY.

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MERCHANDIZE,

he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices Caſh—and amongſt which are the follow Articles, viz.

A C K, blue, olive, drab, parſons grey, ondon brown, and the moſt faſhionable 7-4 broadcloths.
riced plains and 6-4 cloths.
grey, and claſtic ſtript coatings.
icks, kerſeys, green baize, flannels, &c.
ro'e blankets.
n ſtript, and a variety of fancy caſſimers.
fancy cord, velvets, corduroys, &c.
blue, green, and purple calimancoes.
blue, green, and purple taboreens.
blue, green, and purple durants.
white and ſalmon coloured gloves.
and Stationary.
sware and China
, hyſon ſkin, ſouchong, and bohea teas.
, loaf, lump and Muſcovado ſugars.
ion groceries of every denomination.
, a quantity of Caſtings and Barr Iron, lar ſupply of which will be kept up, with of accommodating merchants deſcending hio.

ſburgh, January 8, 1801.

TUITION.

CORDING *to a former notice the* FRENCH *SCHOOL is opened in the houſe of* William *n, in Water ſtreet. The days of Tuition are,* Tuſday, Thurſday *and* Saturday, *from until two o'clock, and from ſeven in the g until nine, at the rate of Four Dollars a ter. Private Leſſons may be had at any other the day either at the ſchool room or at any in town, at Six Dollars a quarter.*

School has been opened under many diſadvan particularly the want of a ſufficient number lars, but the Teacher hopes by his attention to accelerate the pupils in the knowledge French language that he will receive the age of all thoſe who are deſirous of having children inſtructed in that uſeful language.

CHARLES BARBIER.

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Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

DESERTED

FROM Captain Biſſell's company, 1ſt Regt. of Infantry, deſcending the Ohio, near Scioto, on the 11th of December, 1800, JOHN CHARLTON, a private ſoldier, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion, by trade a blackſmith, born in Albermarle county, Virginia. Whoever will deliver ſaid deſerter to any officer of the United States Army ſhall receive TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable expences.

MOSES HOOK, Lieut.

Limeſtone, December 14, 1800.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the encampment on the Ohio, from the 2d Regiment of Infantry, December 10th, 1800, JOHN BARNCRAFT and JOHN STEWART. Barncraft was born in the ſtate of Connecticut, Hartford county, aged 24 years, 5 feet 11 and an half inches high, blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, he is a ſtout built man. Stewart was born in the ſtate of Vermont, Thetford county, 5 feet 10 inches high, aged 22 years, blue eyes, light hair, fair complexion—the above mentioned Deſerters are both dreſſed in complete uniform.

Any perſon or perſons apprehending ſaid Deſerters and delivering them to Captain Peter Shoemaker, or lodging them ſecurely in any jail, ſo that they may be received by any officer of the United States army, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or for each Deſerter ſeparately Ten Dollars, with reaſonable charges, to be paid by the United States.

PETER SHOEMAKER, Captain
2d. U. S. Regt.

Was left with the ſubſcriber on the 15th of March laſt, a Sorrel MARE, the property of Simon King, who deſcended the Ohio river at that time. If him, or ſome perſon for him, does not come forward on or before the third Monday in January next, and pay for her keeping, ſhe will be ſold for the ſame.

ADAM JOHNSTON.

M'Kee's Port, December 22, 1800.

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 13, 1800.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh. There is fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

WILLIAM THORN,

CABINET MAKER.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that in addition to the Cabinet buſineſs which he ſtill continues to carry on, he will manufacture WIND-MILLS, or DUTCH FANS, on the beſt and moſt approved conſtruction, at the moſt reduced prices, &c. &c. where any gentleman who wiſhes to purchaſe may be ſupplied on one or two weeks notice.

Pittſburgh, November 12, 1800. 6w.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have received a large and general aſſortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices. Pittſburgh, November 6, 1800.

N. B. They have juſt received a handſome aſſortment of Pokers.

WANTED,

Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,

ALSO,

Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a uperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

Wanted Immediately,

FOUR *Journeymen* TAYLORS, *who underſtand the various branches of the Buſineſs, to whom generous wages will be given—Alſo wanted, two Apprentices to the Taylor Trade—Lads between 14 and* 15 *years of age, will be taken on liberal terms. Apply to*

A. JAMISON.

Pittſburgh, November 13, 1800.

Juſt arrived, and for SALE, at James O'Hara's, a quantity of excellent *FINE SALT.*

Pittſburgh, Sept. 19.

Fine Sewing, with Embroidery.

Grafting of Silk Stockings, and mending Lace, &c. will be executed at the Houſe next door to Steel Semple's, Eſq. by a gentlewoman ſolicitous for the patronage of the Inhabitants of Pittſburgh.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

John Harriſon,

Wholeſale Druggiſt & Chemiſt,

No. 10, South Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TAKES this method of informing his Country Cuſtomers, that he has made large additions to his ſtock of Medicines and daily expects a further ſupply from Leghorn, London and Amſterdam, which he will ſell low for Caſh, or the uſual credit.

To his cuſtomers he thinks it unneceſſary to ſay any thing as to the quality of his Chemicals. To ſuch as have not, but may hereafter favour him with their buſineſs, he thinks it proper to obſerve, that being principally made under his own immediate inſpection (having conſtant laboratory in Philadelphia for many years) can with confidence warrant them *genuine.*

The following DRUGS by the Package or leſſer quantity, viz.

2000lbs.	Crem Tartar	200lbs	Rad Sarſaparilla
1000	Flor. Sulphur	100	Pink Root
3000	Glauber Salts	100	Colocynth
500	Antimony	500	Bottles Caſtor Oil
100	Cantharides	100	Gum Myrrh
300	Flake Manna	200	Aſſafœtida
300	Common do.		Sweet Oil in boxes
200	Fol. Senna		Caſtile Soap in do.
100	Camphor		Draggons blood
100	Rad Gentian		Ipicacuanna
300	Liquorice Ball		Alleppo Seammony

CHEMICALS prepared by J. H.

Spir. of Hartſhorn
Spir. Sal. Amoniac
Spir. Wine.
Hoffman's Anodyne Liquor.
Golden Tincture
Magneſia, &c. &c.
Calomel
Red Precipitate
Aqua Fortis dup.
Spir. of Salt
White Precipitate
Sweet Sp. of Nitre
Vitriolic Ether

Patent Medicines and Surgical Inſtruments of every deſcription.

Specie Bottles with tin covers from 1 gal. to 1 oz.
Tincture do. glaſs ſtoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz.
Wide mouth do. glaſs ſtoppers 1 gal. to 1 oz.

Ointment and Pill Pots, and almoſt every article neceſſary for a Phyſician or Country Storekeeper. 7t

Philadelphia, 9 mo. 5, 1800.

☞ IT is a very diſagreeable taſk for the Editor to be obliged ſo often to call on thoſe in arrears for the Pittſburgh Gazette, to make payment. It is really painful for him to mention that ſome are indebted three, four, five, and ſix years ſubſcription. Neceſſity now compels him to inform them, and all thoſe who are in arrear for one year, that payment at this time is indiſpenſably neceſſary; and that if this notice is not attended to, he ſhall be obliged to ſeek for what is due him, in a more effectual way.

Subſcribers whoſe papers are ſent to the Poſt Office in Greenſburgh, will pleaſe call and pay the Poſtmaſter at that place.

Subſcribers at Somerſet, Bedford, Erie, Waterford, Meadville, Franklin, Canonſburgh, Washington, and Whelen, will pleaſe pay the Poſtmaſters at theſe places, and thoſe whoſe papers are left on the road between Poſt Offices, are requeſted to pay the Poſtrider who leaves them. The Editor will be happy to ſee ſuch of his ſubſcribers who have not the opportunity of paying at a Poſt Office, or to a Poſtrider, at his Office.

Printing Office, December 10, 1800.

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this